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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 29, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXX.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 25.

MR. WHITE:—As the session approximates its close, the fever of anxiety increases, noise and tumult magnify themselves, and the self-consciousness of members in having, up to this remote period of the session, delayed the important business of the Commonwealth, for the purpose, mainly, of "*showing off*," is beginning to goad certain members to the consideration of the debt they will have to score off with an insulted and abused constituency. This legislature undoubtedly embodies more talent and respectability than any preceding one for many years; still there are among it men whose theatre of political operations should be confined to the *pothouse*, and their persons to the *lock-up*. The whole business of the *Senate* has been the consideration of the bill for the sale of the public works, and the passage of some minor private bills. Among them the bill incorporating the Western Theological Seminary, with a provision that the act shall in no way affect any pending suit in which the property or affairs of the institution are involved. In the *House*, the Allegheny members presented the petition of James A. Irwin and others, praying for the privilege of deciding by ballot whether Allegheny County shall have a poor house; also, one from Henry A. Weaver and others for pay for repairing the Aqueduct in 1843; also, one from the house carpenters for an act of incorporation. Elijah Dechert, President of the Berks County Bank, sent in his memorial, a copy of which I have sent you, remonstrating against the law as passed by the house for his punishment, and offering to pay or secure the State for the over-issues, by assigning claims against *J. M. Porter!! Simon Cameron!* and Attorney General *Johnson* and others. In verity, was not the Kickapoo language a *rich one*, in by-gone days? John Lynch of Philadelphia sent in his memorial, praying that the resolution opposing the annexation of Texas to the Union might *not* pass: leaving an impression that if it should, he would be in danger of *being Lynched*.

Mr. McCaslin offered a resolution stating, by way of preamble, that the session was drawing rapidly to a close; that no important *public* business had been transacted, and urging the house to confine itself *exclusively* to the important public bills till they were disposed of. On the question of proceeding to the 2nd reading, the yeas and nays were called, and stood: Yeas 40, Nays 41. You can make your own comments on this vote. The vote given the other day on the *truck bill* was reconsidered, and the bill postponed for the present. The bill from the Senate, incorporating the Oregon Fur Company was finally passed. The resolution to compel the Tide Water Canal Company to receive one fifth of its certificates for tolls, came up on 2nd reading, pending the question on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, requiring the Canal Commissioners to prevent the passage of cars over the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad, so as to connect with the Harrisburgh and Lancaster Railroad, until the latter Company shall have paid all its liabilities of every kind whatever. This amendment was discussed with great warmth, by Messrs. Butler, Roumfort, and McManus, till the hour of adjournment. It is a mere *clap trap* amendment, calculated to force a false issue on the house, for the purpose of defeating the resolution, and it will *not* be adopted. Z.

Another Steamboat Lost—The Weston Sunk!

By the officers of the Aliquippa we learn that another catastrophe has happened—the sinking of the new steamer Weston, which left here bran new a short time since. The Aliquippa was coming down the Mississippi on the night of the 20th instant, from St. Louis, and when about 3 miles below the "Big Eddy" or "Devil's Back Bone" met the Weston going up. The boats saw each other some distance off, but we heard no one account for the manner in which they came together.

The Aliquippa struck the Weston on the starboard bow opposite the hatch, and ran into her nearly as far as the boilers—she filled immediately. Her bow had a number of horses on it at the time which were knocked, or thrown overboard, and lost; one on the bow of the A. was likewise lost. The Weston fortunately was so locked with the A. she could not immediately sink, and the passengers availed themselves of the chance to get on board the A. We learn that two children were lost, and it is thought some adults were likewise killed and drowned.

The Weston was insured in this city for $10,000, and will be nearly a total loss. She was run on shore by the A. while held up by being locked with her, and it is thought on a bar where the engines and other parts of her may be saved when the river falls. The Weston was principally freighted with dry goods, but we have not heard of any insurance.

The A. started a leak, but not of a serious nature: she lay by the W. 14 or 15 hours—the passengers of the W. were taken up to St. Louis on the 'Maria.' These occurrences are certainly of a very extraordinary nature, and should be looked into with severe scrutiny.

☞Our Congressional reports are very interesting to-day. The Whig minority is determined to make the Locofoco majority show their hands on the important questions of a tariff and annexation, and the way they flutter is quite amusing.

☞The Post calls Mr. VAN BUREN's letter on the Tariff, containing his latest views on that important subject, at least any that can be understood, "*an extract.*" The Post is mistaken. It is no extract. It is a whole letter, and is probably the shortest and most distinct VAN BUREN ever wrote, and probably the only one of his which the Post never published. The Post will not accept our propositions It has no idea of permitting its Tariff subscribers the privilege of reading VAN BUREN's Anti-Tariff sentiments.

☞The Locofocos are showing their hands in favor of annexation. The Charleston Mercury urges the annexation with the greatest zeal, and quotes an article to the like effect from the Federal Georgia Union. The most labored preparation for the public mind, however, that has met our eye, is in the Richmond Enquirer. Nearly seven columns of that sheet are filled with appeals to the Public—more than one fourth of the whole paper!

In our Legislature the Locofoco majority have strenuously opposed the passage of resolutions against annexation, and in New York, the Albany Evening Journal of Friday says, Mr. Linn made an ineffectual effort in the Assembly that morning to obtain some action on the resolutions heretofore offered by him, protesting against the annexation of Texas. The moment he called up these resolutions, one of the regency leaders, obedient to the sign thrown out in the Albany Argus, moved to lay them on the table. This motion prevailed by a vote of 60 to 41—only 11 of the majority voting with the Whigs against this attempt to smother discussion on a question of vital public importance.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

MONDAY, March 25, 1844.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE TARIFF.—The voice of the country is beginning to be heard upon the subject of the Tariff. Mr. Merrick presented five memorials from Allegheny Co., Md., remonstrating against the Tariff Bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means now pending before the House of Representatives, and declaring further that the business of the country is reviving and labor prospering under the present Tariff. Mr. Tallmadge presented like memorials from Hudson Co N. Y. from the city of Utica and oter parts of the State. Mr. Wright also presented a memorial from the citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the bill now before the House of Representatives. In addition to these memorials the great part of the session of the Senate was taken up in a consideration of the bill and Resolution of Mr. McDuffie and the Finance Committee relating to the Tariff, and the inability of the Senate to originate a Revenue Bill.

The conclusion of the day was devoted to the consideration of private business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The day was devoted to the reception of Resolutions. The following were among those submitted:

OREGON AND TEXAS.—Mr. Hughes of Mo., offered two resolutions, first that the United States had a clear and indivisible claim to the Oregon Territory from the 42d parrallel to 54 deg. 40 lat. and Secondly, That it was the duty of this Government to take possession of this territory, and to proceed to organize a territorial Government there. The mover of the Resolution backed his Resolution by the Previous Question, but withdrew it to enable Mr Black of Georgia to offer a third, which was "That it was for the best interests of the country to annex Texas to the Union." The Previous Question was then moved The introduction of the Resolutions gave rise to some sensation in the House, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved to lay the Resolution upon the table. The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote was carried in the affirmative—ayes 106, noes 66.

[The 66 members embraced many who were against the proposition, but who voted in the negative to bring the majority to a vote upon the measure.]

RECIPROCITY.—Mr. Lewis of Ala., introduced a Resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report as to the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to inform foreign Governments that will receive our Beef, Pork, Grain and Breadstuffs, at a duty of 20 per cent. that the United States will in turn receive their goods at a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table and lost, ayes 54 noes 96. The main question was then seconded. The resolution was adopted, ayes 88, noes 56.

A JUDICIOUS TARIFF.—Mr. Kennedy of Md. presented in the form of a resolution, the Warrenton (N. C.) letter of Gen. Jackson in behalf of "a Judicious Tariff," protection on iron, lead, wool and all American products necessary for the defence of the country in time of war, and developing its resources. Mr. Kennedy (following the fashion of the majority, and determined to bring the majority to a vote,) moved the Previous Question. Mr. Steenrod of Va. moved to lay the resolution upon the table. Mr. Kennedy called for the yeas and nays which were ordered. The vote was—Ayes 18, Noes 119. This singular vote was taken and announced amidst general trepidation on the part of the majority. A great many who voted in the affirmative changed their votes amidst the general uproar and laughter of the House. The House refused to second the Previous Question by a vote of 81 to 61.

The House was in great uproar, and often a dozen members were upon the floor.

Mr. Brown of Ind. offered an amendment embodying Mr. Clay's views in regard to the Compromise Act. The previous question was moved upon the amendment and agreed to; and the main question was ordered to be now taken, being first on the amendment. Mr. Sample demanded a division of the question, first on the motion to strike out. But the question was not divisible. Mr. Winthrop desired to know whether the question now was on striking out the sentiments of Gen. Jackson and inserting those of Mr. Clay? The Speaker [pro tem. Mr. Hopkins] answered in the affirmative. Mr. Hardin supposed, then, that all who were opposed to Gen. Jackson's views would vote to strike out. Mr. Payne asked the yeas and nays on the amendment, which were ordered, and (after a conversation, in which Messrs. Holmes, Payne, and Hardin participated,) the result was announced, yeas 82, nays 84. So the amendment was *rejected*.

When the name of Mr. Morris was called, that gentleman rose and said that, before he voted, he should like to inquire of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Brown) whether this was a correct copy of Mr. Clay's remarks?—Loud cries to order: No answer given. Mr. Hamlin moved a reconsideration of the vote, and inquired if that motion was debateable; because, if so, he desired to submit a few remarks. The Speaker said not, the previous question having been ordered. Mr. Hamlin then moved that the House adjourn; which motion (by yeas and nays) was rejected. Mr. Thompson moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. A motion to adjourn (taken by yeas and nays) was agreed to. And the House adjourned.

From the Watchman of the Valley.

FREEMASONRY--No. 5.

ITS INTERFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.

We have contemplated the aspect, the object, and the tendency of the secret power of Masonry. In the present number we propose to notice its *actual effects*.

Masonry cannot execute its obligations, to favor, defend, and relieve its members without seriously interfering, many times, with the rights and interests of the community. In its fidelity to the brotherhood, it often undermines the prosperity, if not the fair fame of worthy men; corrupts the purity of elections; controls legislation; and embarrasses the administration of justice.

1. The first specification we have already noticed. The funds and the business which masonic partiality contrives to put into the hands of a brother of the order must necessarily be withdrawn, or withheld, from other hands. Were it the patronage of masons alone which was thus partially bestowed, the evil would not be worth naming. But the faithful brother, true to his vows, is able many times to concentrate the patronage of the public generally upon the favored one, at the expense of the fortune and fame of a worthy competitor; while those who are thus swayed, are ignorant entirely of the true reason of this partiality.

2. The influence of masonry on elections and civil appointments is obvious to the most superficial observer. It was a matter of notoriety, and of common remark, long before the Morgan abduction and the Antimasonic excitement which followed it. It was well understood, that the most direct road to political preferment, lay through the Lodge room; and political aspirants were consequently wont to throng this road. To find a man in an exalted station, who was not of the fraternity, was somewhat rare. We recollect when the chief magistrate of our nation, with all his heads of department—and for aught we know, it may be so still—were masons of high rank. At this time, it was said, by those who had made the investigation, that more than two thirds of all the civil offices in the land, that were of any value, were monopolized by the order. Political revolutions that removed all other incumbents of the obnoxious party, were often observed to retain Freemasons, though of the same party.

The name, character, and history of John Quincy Adams are familiar to every reader. His pre-eminent qualifications, for the office of chief magistrate which he held, are every where admitted. A purer and wiser statesman, we believe all are now ready to confess, never occupied the Presidential chair, since the days of Washington. But neither his qualifications nor his services were able to secure for him a majority of the suffrages of his country; and all who are aware of the controlling power of masonry over elections can find a satisfactory reason for his failure in the fact, THAT HE WAS NOT A MASON.

Such is the proof offered in support of our second allegation, that masonry corrupts the purity of elections and civil appointments — The qualifications for high office which the welfare of the country requires, are honesty and capacity. But such qualifications are of little avail when brought into competition with the qualification of understanding the secret signs and grips and mummeries of masonry. Masonic interference will not suffer the country to be served with the essential qualifications of honesty and capacity unless the other also is superadded.

Is it no evil to have the civil government of our country virtually held by a secret masonic clan? Suppose it were wealth rather than masonic influence, which thus held the electing and appointing power. Would such corruption be no cause of alarm? Then the corrupting influence of masonry is also alarming; and the more so from the fact that it is a secret, invisible influence.

3. Masonry controls the legislation of our country. This is a necessary consequence of its influence on elections; an influence which secures the appointment to such law-makers as are in the masonic interest. We have proof of this in the fact above noticed, that in all legislative appointments a decided preference is given to members of the clan, over all other candidates. We have further and more astounding proof, in that absurd legislation which clothes with corporate powers, and that without the least apparent hesitation, these secret combinations, whose object, for aught the public can know, is to embarrass and undermine the very government that charters them. To give the power and sanction of a legislative charter to a secret combination, to enable it to carry on, with unembarrassed facility, its operations in the dark, is an absurdity in legislation which knows no parallel in this country. *In all other cases* it is an established principle, that incorporated bodies shall be responsible to the authority which charters them, for the manner in which they use their vested powers; and they are accordingly required to submit all their proceedings to the most rigid legislative scrutiny. So extremely cautious are legislatures, about clothing associations of men with corporate powers, that we have known them pertinaciously deny that privilege to a Christian church, whose object is confessedly benevolent, and whose proceedings are all before the public. Application for this privilege was repeatedly made to the legislature of Connecticut; but in no instance could an act of incorporation be obtained.—The alleged ground of such denial was the fear of a dangerous use of such power. But no such apprehension was indulged relative to masonic societies. Charters were given to them whenever asked for, without the least apparent scruple, though their principles and operations were avowedly concealed in midnight darkness. And what furnishes still stronger proof of legislative subserviency to masonic control, is the pertinacious refusal to correct such legislation when its absurdity is exposed, and the unlawful proceedings of masonic lodges brought to light. It has been demonstrated before legislatures, and before the world, that these chartered societies administer extra-judicial oaths—what no consistent legislature can approve—oaths which are understood to bind their votaries to protect State criminals, if they are masons, and to inflict the punishment of death on those who violate them, thus virtually setting the civil authority at defiance. Could such an institution be chartered, unless masonry held the reins of government?

4. Masonry interrupts the impartial administration of justice. Its control over this department of government is a serious evil. The sanctuary of justice needs to be guarded with vigilant circumspection. On its impartial administration our dearest interests are suspended. Hence it is the policy of wise governments, to guard the independence of Judges and the competency of jurors, by salutary and strict regulations. The competency of a juror, for instance, is very properly destroyed by the circumstance of alliance with a party concerned. Masonic alliance ought to destroy it. A Mason should be pronounced incompetent where a brother of the order is a party, or a prisoner on trial. The principle of partiality which is the acknowledged bond of masonic alliance, is of itself sufficient to render him so. How can this boasted partiality to a brother consist with *impartiality* in the administration of justice in this case? Masonic combinations formed on this principle, operate as a kind of mutual protection insurance company—not against casualities merely, but against the impartial operation of law and justice. Set a mason to judge between a brother of the order and a stranger, and unless he discard his masonic obligations in the case, an impartial verdict is not to be expected.

Such conclusions are sustained by facts, which the judicial history of our country can furnish. The experience of our courts can testify, that masonic alliance does lead to masonic protection from the claims of justice. The prisoner at the bar has been observed to give some significant masonic sign, that his brethren on the jury, if there be any, may understand their relation and obligations to him. By giving the "grand hailing sign of distress," he reminds them of their solemn obligation to fly to his relief. By drawing the side of his hand quickly across his own body, he refers them to the penalty of violating their oaths.

That such appeals are not made in vain, is also a well attested fact. Members of the court have been known to interest themselves in behalf of an implicated brother. We have the confession of a former chief justice of Connecticut—himself an adhering mason, but too high minded to be influenced by unlawful obligations—that he had been obliged to interpose the authority of the court to suppress masonic interference. We have been told also, by men who were themselves on the jury at the time, of cases in which one or two masonic jurymen have effectually shielded one of the parties in a civil suit, by refusing to concur in the united verdict of all the other jury men. Their obstinacy at the time seemed unaccountable—so plain was the case—until it was afterwards learned that the favored party was a mason.

Now by adverting to some of the published oaths of free-masonry, we have a satisfactory explanation of such facts. In the master mason's degree, we find an obligation to help a brother of the order in every difficulty, on witnessing the *grand hailing sign of distress given*. What more natural than to apply this obligation to cases of *distress and difficulty* which the righteous arm of justice, as well as providential calamity, may inflict. Such an application a strict construction of the language of the oath must require. We find besides, in the same obligation, a specified exception, which forbids a more liberal construction.—"Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that a master mason's secrets, given to me in charge as such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast, as in his before communicated, murder and treason excepted, and they left to my own option." This specified exception of murder and treason obliges us to understand the obligation as expressly covering all other crimes and all other cases.

At this point too, we have a direct interference of masonry with civil authority. The judicial oaths of the one enjoin the disclosure of "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The extra judicial oaths of the other forbid such disclosure—"murder and treason excepted"—forbid it "under no less penalty than having my body severed in two in the centre, and divided to the North and the South, my bowels burnt to ashes in the midst, and scattered to the four winds of heaven, that not the least remembrance remain among men or masons, of so vile and perjured a wretch as I should be, were I ever guilty of violating any part of this my solemn oath or obligation of a master mason?"

To make the chain complete one link more is necessary, and that is, an obligation which is found in the same master's degree, to apprise a brother of *all approaching danger*.—The three links of the masonic bond, properly arranged, will then be; 1st, an obligation to keep a brother's secrets, even in all criminal cases, murder and treason alone excepted; 2d, to apprise him of all approaching danger—whether from an officer of justice or from any other source; and 3d, to fly to his relief, on witnessing the grand hailing sign of distress given.

Thus we find the masonic institution at war with the salutary operations of civil government and the impartial administration of justice. The assurance held out to candidates, that there is nothing in masonic obligations which interferes with civil or religious duties, is no evidence to the contrary, however honestly such assurance may be given. The obligations must speak for themselves, and men must understand for themselves. And how they *are* understood by those who have assumed them, and how they are *designed* to be understood by those who administer them, is learned from the conduct which grows out of them. We have an interpretation of their meaning, unequivocal and conclusive, in the abduction and death of Morgan. By revealing the secrets of masonry he had violated masonic law and incurred its penalty, which is death; in the execution of which devoted masons were simply acting under a solemn sense of masonic duty. Of this we are assured by the confession of individuals concerned in the affair, whose disenthralled consciences afterwards learned to judge of right and wrong by the moral law of God, rather than the moral law of masonry.

The meaning of masonic oaths, as well as the antagonism of masonic to civil law, may be learned also from their efficacy in the Morgan affair, in eluding the most rigid judicial scrutiny. Judge Spencer, after two year's laborious and fruitless efforts to ferret out the guilty assassins, represents the power of masonry in eluding the power of the civil law, as beyond all conception. A crime so notorious, involving so many accessaries, including whole lodges of masons, could not have been secured from merited justice, except by the masonic obligation, of "always concealing and never revealing the secrets of a brother mason."

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 30, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXI.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 26, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—There has been enough done in the House alone, to-day, to form the contents of a volume, if it was properly arranged, and a man of sense enough could be found to write it out. To-day being the one provided by law for the allotment of the public printing and binding, for three years from the first day of July next, both houses met in the Representative Hall at 11 o'clock in the morning; when the speakers, in presence of the Convention, proceeded to open and declare the several bids by them received. Some 12 bids were received, varying from 15 to 50 per cent below the rates provided by the act of 1843 for the English printing; and from 25 to 38 per cent below those rates for the German. The lowest bidder for the English printing, was Mr. J. G. M Lescure, of the late firm of Isaac G. McKinly & Co., who offered to do it for 50 per cent. below the rates provided for by the act aforesaid; and having presented the securities for the faithful performance according to law, the public printing in the English language was duly allotted to him by the Speakers of both Houses.

A. B. Hamilton, Esq, assistant clerk of the Senate, who offered to do the German printing for 38 per cent below the rates aforesaid, was declared the lowest bidder for the same, and to him was allotted the German printing for the same period; but neglecting to procure the security required by law, the Speaker forthwith proceeded to allot the same to *Jacob Baab*, who was the *next* lowest bidder, he having offered to do it for 37½ per cent below the rates aforesaid. So it would seem that this troublesome matter has at last been disposed of. The State has, by the operation learned *one thing*, if she loses by many others, and that is, if the printing can be done for 50 per cent below the rates specified in the act of 1843, (which are some 40 per cent below what had always before been paid) those who have been blessed with the public printing before that time have rioted in unearned gains, while honest industry has scarcely been able to hold on the even tenor of its way. She has learned by this experiment, that her resources have been spirited away through a loop-hole that was before invisible. She will now be on her guard in this respect, and pursue to the utmost extremity those robbers who have thus filched her pockets, and then laughed her to scorn.

The general Appropriation bill came up in order, pending the amendment of Smith of Berks, directing the payment of 20 per cent of the withdrawn unexpended balances, of the school appropriation, to the non-accepting districts—as well as the amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Trego; that in order to entitle them to receive it, they shall place themselves within the provisions of the school law. Trego's amendment was voted down, and Smiths' amendment adopted by a vote of 43 to 42. The bill was debated to the 8th division, when the House adjourned. During the session, Mr. Toland called up a bill reported by him, directing the Governor to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of $160, in favor of each of the deaf mutes in the Penn'a institution for the deaf and dumb, to be paid semi-annually, and expended for their education, which passed and was sent to the Senate. A few private bills were passed in the House as well as the Senate, and the business of the day was brought to a close—The little Saw Mill Run Turnpike Company has been incorporated so far as the executive sanction can do it. The bill has become a law. Z.

.COL. BENTON it is said by Washington letter writers, is opposed to the Annexation of Texas. It is stated he looks upon it as a scheme of CALHOUN and TYLER to benefit their political prospects.

Locofoco Misrepresentation.

Our readers will find our Congressional report of surpassing interest. The Locofocos are terribly worried by the intelligent and active minority in the House of Representatives, and made to show their opinions whether they will or no.

It will be seen that the Locofoco majority of the House have disgraced themselves in the eyes of all intelligent men, by adopting as sentiments of Mr. CLAY the slanders of the Locofoco papers, which are so industriously circulated throughout the land. The identical sentence, offered by Mr. HENLEY in the House, as an extract from one of Mr CLAY's speeches, was published in the Post of Thursday last. That editor had the following:

"We have a proposition to make to the editor of the" Gazette. If he will show that Mr. Van Buren has ever said or written on this subject, any thing so hostile to the protection of American industry, as is contained in the following extract from a speech of Mr. Clay delivered at the extra session, we will acknowledge that the Whigs are not so dishonest and hypocritical as we have heretofore thought them:

"*Carry out the principles of the Compromise Act. Look to revenue alone* for the support of Government. *Do not raise the question of protection which I had hoped had been put to rest.* ☞*There is no necessity for protection.*".☜

When we read the above in the Post, we set it down at once as a falsehood, but we were too much engaged at the time to look for the evidence to show its falsity. We are saved that trouble by the introduction of the matter into the House. We will now take some extracts from the speech of Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, in the House on Tuesday last, which puts this Locofoco misrepresentation forever at rest. Mr. WHITE had averred that no such sentiment had ever been uttered by Mr. CLAY, and stood up to vindicate himself as well as Mr. CLAY.

Mr. White replied that he could not vindicate himself unless he showed the truth of the averment he had made. It, having averred that no such sentiment could be found in any speech of Mr. Clay, he failed to prove and satisfy the House of it, how did he stand? He stood condemned before the House and before the country. This was the point of honor and of character to which he had risen, and how else could he go on to vindicate himself but by appealing to the record? He had said on the first blush, on the first impulse when the gentleman had offered this resolution, that it was a falsehood that Mr. Clay had ever spoken or written any such language. Now what were the facts? What did this resolution aver?

Mr. W. read the amendment to the resolution of Mr. Kennedy, yesterday offered by Mr. Brown, as follows: "That this House approve 'of the sentiments of Henry Clay, expressed 'in his speech at the extra session of Congress, '1841, as follows: 'Carry out the principles of 'the compromise act; look to revenue alone for 'the support of Government. Do not raise 'the question of protection, which I hoped had 'been put to rest. There is no necessity for 'protection.'"

Now (Mr. W. continued) here was a specific allegation, here was the date and the place.—Now he had gone a great deal further; he had averred not only that at that time and place no such speech had ever been made by Mr. Clay, but he had further averred that at no period of his life, before or since, had Mr. Clay ever uttered such a sentiment. With your leave (said Mr. W., addressing the Speaker,) and the leave of the gentleman from Indiana, and of the House, whose courtesy I hope not to abuse, I will call your attention to all the speeches Mr Clay made in 1841 upon the subject of the tariff and protection. And what are they?

This indictment bore date (said Mr. W.) at the extra session, 1841. He did not propose to travel all over Mr. Clay's speeches. He would call the attention of the gentleman from Indiana to what Mr. C. had said at the time of the indictment—at the extra session—and then, if the gentleman wished to enlarge the time of the indictment to cover thirty years preceding that time, he was willing to meet him upon it.

He would now call attention to what Mr. Clay had said in 1841, at the very time when the declaration which was the subject of the present inquiry was said to have been pronounced. Mr. W. read from the report of Mr. Clay's speech at Hanover, Virginia, July 10, 1840:

"That the policy of protecting and encouraging the productions of American industry, 'entering into competition with rival productions of foreign industry, be adhered to and 'maintained on the basis of the principles and 'in the spirit of the compromise act of March, '1833. *Protection and national independence* 'are, in my opinion, *identical* and *synonymous*. 'The principle of the abandonment of the one 'cannot be surrendered without a forfeiture of 'the other. Who, with just pride and national sensibility, can think of subjecting the products of our industry to all the taxation 'and restraints of foreign Powers, without 'effort on our part to counteract the prohibitions and burdens by suitable countervailing legislation?"

But further:

"Now he (Mr. Clay) and his friends would 'not admit of these authorities being entitled to 'as much weight as the universal practice of 'nations, which in all parts of the world was 'found to be in favor of *protecting home manufactures to an extent sufficient to keep them in a 'flourishing condition.*"—[Mr. Clay's speech in Senate, extra session, August, 23, 1841.

Mr. W. read from Mr. Clay's speech of Sept, 1841, as follows:

"Mr Clay said. 'Let me not be misunderstood, 'and let me intreat that I may not be *misrepresented*. I am not advocating the revival of *a 'high protective tariff*. I am for abiding by the 'principles of the Compromise Act; I am for 'doing what no *Southern man* of a fair or candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the 'country a revenue which may provide for the 'economical wants of the Government, and at 'the same time give an *incidental protection to 'our home industry*.'"—[Extract from Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate, Feb, 1842.]

Now here Mr. W. had showed to the House three different speeches delivered by Mr. Clay on the tariff in 1841, (and they were the only speeches he did deliver.) And gentlemen found in every speech upon that occasion Mr. Clay had uniformly—uniformly contended for and reiterated the same doctrine as Mr. W. had averred he had always entertained. In every speech he had directly, in language and sentiment repudiated—ay, repudiated the forgery Mr. W. held in his hand, [viz. the extract quoted in the resolution of Mr. BROWN.] Mr Clay had never made use of such a sentiment or language; *never*, NEVER!

Mr. W. asked the attention of the House for a single moment to another very short extract, explanatory of the interrogatory made by his colleague, from a speech of Mr Clay

"Mr. Clay said he would make a prediction 'to the gentlemen on the opposite side, and if 'it be fulfilled, as he was perfectly satisfied it 'would, it will be an indisputable demonstration *of the wisdom of the principle of protection.*"—[Extract from Mr Clay's speech in the Senate, extra session, August 31, 1841.]

Here, now, it would be seen (said Mr. W.) how, in the face of the truth of the broadest and plainest declarations of this man, made in this House, and in the other House, and all over this nation, that this resolution was a forgery.

Mr. W. proceeded to read from the speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in the Senate in September 1841, as follows:

"Mr. Clay differed *in toto* with the gentleman. In the first place, the compromise related entirely to the protected articles—it did 'not relate to wines, silks, &c. Suppose under 'an economical administration, revenue sufficient could not be collected, then he would 'go for a duty beyond 20 per cent. The spirit of the compromise was that they should not 'go beyoyd 20 per cent duty, if possible, in the 'exercise of an economical administration.—'The compromise only applied to dutiable articles, and not to those free of duty." [Extract from Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate, extra session, September 6, 1841.]

And again:

"Mr Clay said the object of the bill was to 'raise money. Suppose there was revenue 'wanted and could only be obtained by going 'beyond the *compromise, they would have to do it*. He was desirous to preserve the compromise act *inviolate*, and his hope and belief 'was that they might by economy be able to 'do so."—[Extract from Mr Clay's speech in the Senate, extra session, Sept. 7, 1841.]

And in connexion with this, (continued Mr. W.) when Mr. Clay said he was willing to abide by the compromise act, I quote from another speech as follows:

"Mr. Clay said the great Ajaxes of the Tariff policy came, formerly, from the State of 'Pennsylvania; we had her Baldwin; we had 'the lamented Todd; we had her Forward and 'a host of other advocates, all from the Keystone State. Where are now the voices 'which once resounded within these walls, 'and of those of the other Legislative Hall, 'from the Democratic party, in favor *of this eminently American policy?* All, all as silent 'as the grave. Not one voice (said Mr. Clay, 'looking at Mr. Buchanan) is now to be heard 'from Democratic Pennsylvania in either House. On the contrary, it is the pride and 'boast of the Democratic party that they are 'against the system which would *foster and encourage home industry*. Look at the language and tone of all their organs; look at the 'resolutions and toasts given at their public 'meetings; all strongly opposed to protection; 'all repudiating the American system; all 'crying out for unattainable *free trade*; all 'caring not how much we stimulate foreign 'industry, provided we do nothing for *our own people*. The Democratic Senators, in this 'branch of the Legislature, if I have not misconceived them, *unanimously* avow the same 'sentiments. Who else are opposed? The 'Whig members of the South and Southwest; 'opposed to it, as they say, (and I have no 'doubt sincerely believe,) from conviction and 'on principle; opposed, as I most respectfully 'think, from prejudice and misconception.—'Here, then, we have two entire classes of 'politicians utterly opposed to all encouragement of our own domestic industry by any 'direct *protection* against *foreign legislation*.—'These classes, both agreeing in this, however 'they may differ on other points of national 'policy compose so large a majority as to render it impossible, were it desirable, (which 'said Mr. Clay, I think it is not,) to pass a '*high protective Tariff*."

"Mr. Buchanan, speaking across. Then 'you have changed your opinion?

"Mr. Clay. *I have not changed my opinion at 'all. I am still for protection.* Such as can be 'obtained under all actual circumstances. All 'agree that the Government must have the 'necessary supplies for the public service; that 'the ways and means must be provided; and if, 'in laying the duties necessary to effect this end '*protection can be incidentially* given, I hope 'there is not a man on either side of the Chamber 'who will be opposed to that."—[Extract from Mr. Clay's speech made in the Senate, March, 23, 1842.

The above extracts from Mr. WHITE's remarks are all we can make room for, and they set the matter forever at rest. Mr. WHITE spoke under many interruptions and calls to order, and was not finally permitted to finish his remarks.

We now call upon the Post to retract his false charge against Mr. CLAY. The editor was probably laboring under a mistake in publishing it, and we trust will see the necessity of embracing the first opportunity of correcting his error.

GOOD NEWS.

The Harrisburgh Intelligencer, of the 26th, has the following interesting intelligence:

We learn from reliable sources at Washington, that the Whig members of the Senate have held a caucus at which they UNANIMOUSLY *agreed to oppose the annexation of Texas, and place their veto upon the high-handed course of the President*. Mr. Webster has written a letter to a friend in Boston, in which he says that no apprehension need be entertained respecting Mr. Clay's opinion on this subject. He is opposed to the annexation.

The Senate of the United States is the sheet-anchor of hope to the American people. Let none despair, so long as the destinies of the country are in the hands of so nobly a body of men.

TARIFF MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The citizens of Philadelphia held a mass meeting on Monday afternoon last for the purpose of expressing their feelings in regard to the course pursued by the House of Representatives at Washington, in relation to the Tariff. The assemblage, which was very enthusiastic, was composed of merchants, manufacturers and all classes of working people. The Hon. JOHN SERGEANT presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.—Mr. SERGEANT, on taking the Chair, made a powerful speech. He was followed by CHAS GIBBONS, Esq who addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by offering a series of resolutions, the first of which was—

Resolved, That we protest against the attempt that is now making in Congress to repeal the Whig Tariff of 1842.

The resolutions having been adopted by acclamation, the meeting was addressed by JOSIAH RANDALL and MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esqrs.

THE POISONED CHALICE is thus returned by the Buffalo Commercial to those who are now affecting great horror of Mr CLAY, as a duellist—although he never harbored a human being in a personal encounter—while within ten days they have from one end to the other of the country been celebrating with pœans, songs, and jubilees, the anniversary of General Jackson's birth day—that Gen. Jackson of whom AMOS KENDALL, his friend and biographer, makes this statement in relation to his duel with DICKINSON. They had quarreled at a *horse race*. A challenge was the result.—The meeting and sequel is told by Kendall as follows:

At the word Dickinson fired, and the dust was seen to fly from Jackson's clothes, the next instant Jackson fired, and *Dickinson fell.*

* * * * * * * *

Dickinson was taken to a neighboring house where *he survived but a few hours*. The firmness of nerve exhibited by Gen. Jackson on this occasion *has not ceased to be a subject of admiration!* There are many brave men who can look danger in the face without the change of a muscle; but few there are who can hold a steady hand at the instant a leaden messenger of death is passing through their bodies. Not a man on the ground, except Gen. Jackson himself, knew that he was wounded; and every muscle was quiet and his hand as steady as if he had not known it himself. THE STERN PURPOSE WHICH MIGHT HAVE NERVED HIM, WAS BEST DESCRIBED BY MIMSELF, WHEN A FRIEND EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT AT HIS SELF COMMAND; 'SIR,' SAID HE, 'I SHOULD HAVE KILLED HIM IF HE HAD SHOT ME THROUGH THE BRAIN!'

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

TUESDAY, March 26, 1844.

In *Senate*, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from a Mr. James Lynch of Philadelphia, who asks for the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union as a measure of great good to the country for the benefit it would afford to the Home market. Mr. Bates presented a memorial from Northampton, Mass, signed by all parties there, who declare that there is no power in Congress to annex a foreign territory to the Union. Mr. Tappan said he had received a memorial remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union. He had had some doubts about presenting it to the Senate, because the question of annexation had not been submitted for consideration. The remonstrance, if the rumors of the day spoke correctly, would have been more properly presented to the Executive.

Mr. Benton then continued the debate on Mr. McDuffie's bill, and spoke until half past three. He will be followed to-morrow by Mr. Simmons.

The Senate then spent the rest of the day in the consideration of the bill for the adjustment of Private Land Claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MISREPRESENTATION.—The House adjourned last evening upon the question with which I closed my report. The opinions attributed to Mr. Clay were found to be a forgery. The member who introduced Mr. Clay's opinions found them in the Ohio Statesman of the 20th of March, where they were not only charged upon Mr. Clay, but alleged to have been made at the extra session of Congress. The remarks attributed to Mr. C. were that he was opposed to the doctrine of protection. The majority of the House were not willing to charge Mr. Clay with having said what he never uttered, and rejected the amendment by a vote of 86 to 84.

The subject was resumed this morning, when Mr. Weller moved to postpone it until a week from next Monday. Mr. Thompson of Miss., moved to lay the whole subject upon the table. The House refused—ayes 22, noes 132.

The next question was the motion of Mr. Hardin to reconsider the vote by which the House had rejected the proposition of Mr. Brown of Indiana, (embodying the forgery of the remarks of Mr. Clay.) The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 102 to 70. The resolution of Mr. Brown was not withdrawn. Mr. Houston, of Ala. moved a reconsideration of the main question of yesterday by which the Previous Question had been ordered upon the whole subject. The motion prevailed ayes 106, noes 66.

The next attempt to take "the back track" was upon the vote by which the previous question had been seconded.

The House here became involved in points of order. The Chair decided that if the vote upon the Previous Question was reconsidered the subject would then be postponed until the next Resolution day. A long hour was consumed in discussing points of order. The Chair in the end summarily overruled them.

The rules of the House were then suspended to enable Mr. Brown of Ia. to make an explanation. He said that when the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Kennedy) presented to the House the opinions of General Jackson, introduced in a letter to Dr. Colman, it struck him that he had in his drawer some remarks upon the same sub

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

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PITTSBURGH—APRIL 2, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. LXXIII.

HARRISBURGH, March 28th, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—This day has been one in which the wants of this great humbugged State have been permitted to pour into the Hall of Representatives, in the varied forms of *petition*, *remonstrance*, and *memorial*—and not content with that—the *proceedings of meetings* are thrust in to give a kind of zest to the operations of legislative wisdom. In a little while the outpourings of *itenerant lecturers* will be "*in order*," and the "right of petition" will legalize the reception of all the sublimated nonsense of this great "Keystone." The Senate have passed the bill providing for the sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, at the sum of $2,500,000, by a vote of *twenty* to *ten*, as follows, viz:

YEAS.—Messrs. Babbitt, Baily, Black, Champneys, Crabb, Craig, Darsie, Ebaugh, Eyer, Farrelly, Gorgas, Heckman, Hill, Mullin, Quay, Spackman, Stewart, Sullivan Wilcox, and Bigler, Speaker.—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Chapman, Dimock, Fegely, Foulkrod, Horton, Hughes, Kidder, Penniman, Sherwood, and Steigere.—10.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. This comprises all of any importance in that body.

In the *House* the Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the payment of Messrs. McCandless and Biddle, Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for services rendered in certain prosecutions in favor of the Commonwealth at Pittsburgh, reported that the payment was made in accordance with *previous usage*, and that as they were not directed to offer any opinion on the subject, they submitted a resolution to be discharged from the consideration of the subject. Mr. McManus offered to amend that resolution by adding, that the opinion of this House is, that the Governor has no constitutional right to draw his warrant for the payment of counsel in any case, on any funds in the Treasury, without a special appropriation therefor. This amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended passed. Z

NUMBER LXXIV.

HARRISBURGH, March 29, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—No one can tell where to begin or where to end, in reporting the proceedings of *this day*. *Yesterday* was *nearly* as bad, but *this* has capped the climax of unthriftiness. Some men will "damn themselves to everlasting fame," and others will stand quietly by, and *endorse* their passports to eternal shame. "Whom the *gods* destroy, they *first* make *mad*," is an adage, venerable for its antiquity, and of the *most appropriate application* to the honorable members of this Legislature. At the very heel of the session, when every eye in this country and Europe is looking with the most intense interest to the action of the individuals within our Legislative Halls, in their Legislative capacity; when the cries, and last expiring agonies of her prostrate, neglected, ruined, (and I may say, *repudiated* faith,) are wafted on every breeze from the broad expanse of the Commonwealth, her *constitutional guardians*, the keepers of the state pride, her honor and dignity, are sitting quietly down, with folded arms, and amusing themselves with worse than "*dumb show*."—If the question was asked, "what have the Legislature done for the last two days?"—*Nothing!!!* would be the honest and faithful reply; and echo would answer "*nothing!*"

In the Senate, the bill which passed the House, some time ago, creating the new county of Carroll was *tomahawked*. Z

HORRIBLE MURDER!

(From our Extra of yesterday.

Our usual quiet city was thrown into a frenzy of excitement by the report that a man named Chas. Diehl, a painter, living in Sixth street, immediately opposite Trinity Church, had murdered his wife and two children. On repairing to the house, we found it but too true. There lay his wife—her head covered with blood—DEAD. Two large holes appeared in her right temple, her eye out, and the spot much swollen. It is said that he is a drunkard, and was in liquor at the time. The immediate cause of this awful murder is not known, but it is believed that he was in liquor at the time.

He struck his wife with an axe, apparently the butt end. What he struck his children with we have not heard, but one of them is dead, and the other, it is said, is likely to recover. Of course, amid the tremendous excitement it is hard to learn anything correctly.

After this diabolical piece of butchery, the wretch attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat, but he did not succeed, though he cut considerable of a gash. We saw the pocket knife with which he attempted suicide. It was a common three bladed knife, and one of the small blades was much bent—it was covered with blood. Deihl is a German. Of his character we know nothing more than we could learn this morning. He was immediately arrested, but struggled to make his escape. After bringing him to the Mayor's Office, his throat was sewed up, we believe, by Dr. Jonas R. M'Clintock—at least that gentleman was attending to him. At the Office very little could be got out of him, but we suppose it was difficult for him to speak. After the gash was closed he was taken to jail, where now is.

The excitement upon this shocking occasion very great, and the exasperated feelings of several we overheard expressed in desires to see him hanged upon the spot; but good order has been observed. The house where this deed was perpetrated, is a back building, frame, two *stories* high; and the concourse of people rushing to see the dead body of the woman is very large. The room was constantly crowded while we were there, almost to suffocation. This is truly a melancholy occurrence. The woman is said to have borne a good character, but other reports say he was jealous of her. No report however can be depended on till the matter is investigated—Alcohol certainly has been at the bottom of the whole affair.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The excitement through the whole of yesterday continued with very little abatement: hundreds visited the scene of death, and came away with feelings frozen with horror. The origin of the quarrel, if there was any, is a mystery. When the alarm was given, a respectable gentleman, to whom we are indebted for several particulars, ran into the yard. Diehl (*Charles Diehl* is his name—not *Dean*, as published in our extra yesterday,) was walking about the yard, with his throat cut and blood running. His wife lay at the door dead. The youngest child, supposed to be about 3 years old, likewise dead. It is supposed that he must have taken it by the heels and dashed its head against the wall. The other child, it is thought, cannot live, the injuries being so great.

When our informant went into the house, he picked up the knife, alluded to above, from the table—along side of it was a Whiskey bottle recently emptied. D. is a Pennsylvanian of German descent, and once signed the pledge: as long as he kept it he conducted himself well, but in an evil hour broke it, and we have the result. We understand the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of wilful murder, but whether against Diehl we did not learn. The weapon which he used, is generally believed to have been a common smoothing Iron, sometimes with the sharp point, and at others with the edges—he made sure work.

THE POST'S SLANDERS UPON MR. CLAY.—The Post now admits, when it is cornered, that the remarks the editor attributed to Mr. CLAY *were not made by him*, but says what Mr. CLAY *did say*, "amounts to the same purpose." This we unequivocally deny. The Post made Mr. CLAY say, "Do not raise the question of Protection which I had hoped had been put to rest. ☞ 'There is no necessity for protection.' ☜"

Now we aver that Mr. CLAY never did say any thing which "amounts to the same purpose"—any thing at all tantamount to the same idea. The quotations given by the Post do not bear the editor out in his assertion in the slightest degree. We ask the editor of the Post, as a matter of justice, either to prove his statement, or retract his slander. We also remind the editor, that while he is misquoting and garbling Mr. CLAY's sentiments, he *forgets* to publish Mr. VAN BUREN'S Richmond free trade letter.

"THE WHIG PARTY AND TEXAS.—We know not how to express our sense of the dishonorable course which the Whig party have pursued and are still pursuing in relation to the annexation of Texas. It is so evidently heartless, selfish and unprincipled, that we should think it must fill every honest heart with indignation and call forth from every free spirit the severest reprehension."

The above precious *morceau* is from the mis-named "Christian Freeman," published in Hartford, Conn., and edited by WM. H. BURLEIGH, formerly of this city. Nothing but a reckless determination to misrepresent, could, we think, have prompted such a paragraph, unless, indeed, Mr. BURLEIGH is friendly to annexation, and calls the Whig party selfish and unprincipled for opposing it. Never before, but once, have we known the Whig press to speak out in such strong determined language in regard to any matter, as in condemnation of the annexation scheme, and that was when the nomination of Mr. EVERETT, as Minister to Great Britain, was pending in the Senate. Then the Whig press exerted the majesty of its power to defeat the Southern scheme of rejecting of Mr. EVERETT on account of his abolition principles. The success which attended the Whig party speaking through the press, was most triumphant then, and we believe a like triumphant success will attend the remonstrances of the party now.

We observe that the Liberty party papers seem *grieved* that the Whig press has spoken out so clear and determined, and Mr. BURLEIGH cannot hide his chagrin, and calls their course dishonorable, unprincipled, and selfish. Probably Mr. BURLEIGH would rather the Whigs had held their peace until the nefarious scheme was consummated, and then he would have had a fine text on which to preach Liberty political sermons.

THE COMING CONVENTIONS IN BALTIMORE.—We learn, from an advertisement in the Baltimore American, that the rates of travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and Baltimore, and the intermediate points, will be reduced one-half to persons who may attend the several conventions to be held in that city on the 30th April, and the 1st, 2nd and 27th of May next. The liberal arrangements announced by the Company, as well in regard to the reduction of charge as the increased facilities, will doubtless prove very acceptable to the large numbers who will visit Baltimore on these occasions.

CLAY OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.—DAVID LEE CHILD, in a letter from Washington, published in the Antislavery Standard, states that letters are reported to have been received at Washington, from Mr. CLAY, declaring himself opposed to the scheme of annexation, in any and every shape. Mr. RHETT of South Carolina has affirmed that Mr. VAN BUREN favors the wishes of the South. This was to have been expected. Gen. JACKSON regards the annexation of Texas as called for by the best interests of the Federal Union. Mr. VAN BUREN, of course, follows in the 'footsteps' of his 'illustrious predecessor.'

Mr. CHILD says, that the treaty of annexation cannot be carried in the Senate—that TYLER and his friends hardly expected this—and that after their defeat in the Senate, they intend to carry the question to the polls, in the approaching presidential election, and make it, as far as possible, a party question.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Baltimore American is of opinion that the rejection by the House of Representatives of Mr. MCKAY's motion to make the Tariff Bill the order of the day for a given day, may be regarded as a strong indication of the unfavorable disposition of the House towards that measure. We hope that this may prove to be the true interpretation. If regard is had to the general sentiment of the public mind on the subject, there would be, we think, no movement of any kind whatsoever by the present Congress to disturb the existing Tariff system, which is yielding revenue and affording protection at the same time in a satisfactory manner.

☞ MR. CALHOUN arrived in Washington on day Friday last, and took lodgings at Fuller's Hotel. The *Messenger*, published at Pendleton, South Carolina, near Mr. CALHOUN'S residence, states that Mr. CALHOUN accepts the office of Secretary of State *with the express understanding* that he is to be at liberty to retire immediately on the adjustment of the Texas and Oregon questions, or so soon as it shall be ascertained that they cannot be adjusted by treaty. Mr. C. is reluctant to abandon his agricultural pursuits and enter again on public life.

THE CABINET.—Mr. Calhoun's acceptance completes the Cabinet again, which now stand thus:—John Tyler, President; John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State; John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy; Wm. Wilkins, Secretary of War; John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury; Chas. J. Wickliffe, Postmaster General; John Nelson, Attorney General.

GEN. CARROLL.—The Nashville Whig, in noticing the death of Gen. CARROLL, who expired on Monday, March 25, says:

"Gen. Carroll was a native of Pennsylvania. He removed from Pittsburgh in that State, to Nashville, about the year 1810, and here he entered into trade, which he successfully prosecuted till the declaration of war in 1812. He then served through the entire war, in the Southwestern Indian and New Orleans campaigns, commencing, we believe, as a Lieutenant, from which his promotion was alike rapid and distinguished, to the rank of Brigadier General. His services at New Orleans, the brilliant closing scene of the Late War, will long be remembered by his countrymen, eminently identified as they are with the events and triumphant result of the ever-glorious Eighth of January."

The war concluded, Gen. CARROLL returned to the arts of peace, and was subsequently elected six times to the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee, by large majorities.

CONNECTICUT.—The general election in old Connecticut took place yesterday. We shall have the returns in a few days. The battle has been a hard fought one, and the result is doubtful.

One of the reports from Washington, is that Mr. WICKLIFFE, the Post Master General, is to be appointed Minister to France at the close of the present session of Congress. Another report is, that the same office is to be given to Judge MASON, now Secretary of the Navy.

AN ALIEN WIFE SHOULD BE NATURALIZED.—It was decided by Judge Kent, in the New York Circuit Court, on Saturday, that a wife born abroad, and not naturalized, cannot inherit property devised to her by her husband.

A CENTENNAREAN PATRIOT DEAD.—Mr. Stephen Turrell, died at Charlotte, Vt. on the 28th ult. at the age of *one hundred and one years and four months*. He enjoyed perfect health up to the time of his death. At the age of fifteen he joined the army under Gen. Abercrombie, and continued to fight for his country up to the close of the revolutionary contest.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—From certain indications, we are led to believe, says Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, that the State Bank of Illinois, will be resuscitated, its notes are selling at 70 cents, and the stock at 20 cents per dollar. The notes of the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, have also very much improved; they can be sold at 65 cents on the dollar.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

THURSDAY, March 28.

SENATE.

THE TARIFF.—The general orders of the day were called for, being the bill of Mr. McDuffie and the resolution of the Committee of Finance that the Senate had no power to originate the bill.

Mr. Simmons of R. I. continued his speech in defence of the existing Tariff, the principles of Protection, and adverse to the free trade opinions put forth by Messrs. McDuffie, Woodbury, and others. The Senator made his speech one of practical facts divested of all theories whatever. He contended that it would not do for a Government like ours to depend upon a foreign nation to supply the necessaries of life. Commerce was a noble and praiseworthy pursuit, but no nation could depend upon Commerce alone. The mechanics had not been behind the Agriculturists in pushing their interests, and they were worthy of the success they had obtained in the developement of their enterprise.

Mr. S. stated that they manufactured more than four hundred millions worth of goods. They consumed $164,000,000 in raw material. There were 700,000 persons employed. They consumed an immense amount of cotton. They consumed the best cotton, and prices were kept up because the best cotton was manufactured. The foreign consumers did not take the same pains to procure the best cotton, and consequently could not sell their cotton goods as soon as manufacturers at home, when brought into the market upon terms equally favorable.

Mr. S. next proceeded to show the effects of free trade theories upon the business of the country. It would be better for the manufacturers to rise in the morning with all their business destroyed at once than to suffer the lingering death that free trade principles would inflict upon them. Men thus trifled with soon learn first to hate their business and then the government which destroyed it. He had rather be driven from his business at once than learn to hate it, and to quit his country than have no love for it. Within the last half century the cost of manufactures had decreased four fold. If he was praiseworthy who made two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, equally so was he who increased any of the comforts of life. The results of the improvements and inventions of the age should form the subject of an essay rather than be made the subject of a mere reference. When he heard one interest of the country making war upon another he was sorry for it. He regretted yesterday to hear the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) tell the country to "Beware!" "to remember the Bank of the United States." The people of the country would be astonished by this declaration, but they would not be dismayed. The people were a law abiding people, and they were not to be driven from their rights or seduced by such threats.

The war upon property and separate interest was a most unworthy war, and for the good, happiness and peace of the country, these doctrines ought not to be entertained. If the country were opposed to these interests let the question be submitted to them. Let the principles of protection stand or fall upon its intrinsic merits. If the People of the country should decide that the great mechanical interests of the country ought to be abandoned let them go down.

After Mr. Simmons concluded, the subject was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings, appropriating $1000 for the Drummond Light. A motion was made to act upon the resolution at once, when Mr. Weller moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—Mr. McKay offered a resolution that the Bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, to modify the Tariff be the special order of the day on and after Tuesday, the 9th day of April next, and then to take precedence of all other business until disposed of. The Previous question was moved and seconded, and the Resolution was rejected. Ayes 94, noes 99.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL was then taken up and discussed to the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1844.

IN SENATE, a number of memorials were presented against repealing the Tariff, and against the Annexation of Texas.

The Tariff Bill was called up. Mr. Choate has the floor upon the bill when the discussion shall be resumed. The Joint Resolution providing for the purchase of the Busts of all the Presidents of the United States from Hiram Powers of Ohio, now in Italy, at an expense not exceeding $500 each, was passed without objection. Mr. Merrick called for the consideration of his Bill reducing the rates of postage and re-organizing the Post Office Department. The Bill was taken up, when Mr. M. made a very able and intelligent speech in behalf of the reform proposed in his bill. Mr. Merrick spoke until three o'clock.

It was then voted that when the Senate adjour, it adjourn to meet again on Monday *at one o'clock*,—one o'clock being named in consequence of the address of the Hon. R. J Walker, at an earlier hour on Monday before the National Institute. The Senate then went into Executive session.

After some preliminary business the *Army Appropriation Bill* was called up, and a debate took place on a motion to abolish the office of Major General of the Army. This amendment was aimed by the Locofocos at Gen Scott. Mr. Droomgoole asked the mover of the amendment the object of the amendment. Mr Davis of Ia said he was for abolishing the office of a titled nabob who sat in his parlor dictating to Congress. He regarded the office as of no good, and therefore was for breaking it down. Mr. D., before resuming his seat, paid his respects to Mr. Hale for retreating from his radical professions to make this thoroughly and entirely a reform Congress. Mr. Hale vindicated himself with some feeling. Mr. Dromgoole spoke of the amendment as one calculated to degrade the high officer who filled the office of Major General. Towards the mover of the amendment, too, he expressed himself in warm opposition.

Mr. Adams in like manner made an earnest address in behalf of General Scott, and spoke of him as one who had rendered the highest services to his country,—services in the field, when it was impossible to avoid the shedding of blood, and still greater service by preventing the spilling of blood. We owed the highest obligations to such men.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll in like manner opposed the amendment. It was very easy now to call such men the mere caterpillars of the service, but we should remember that they were instrumental in giving us the very blessings we now enjoy. They were the pillars of the public service in the hour of danger, which we were now attempting to pull down. Mr. Harralson of Ga. also opposed the amendment.—The "question" was now demanded upon all sides of the House. The vote was taken *viva voce*. About *two* voices were raised for the amendment and all the rest against it!

The other provisions of the Bill were then discussed, and amendments proposed and rejected.

PITTSBURGH... APRIL 3, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXV.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 30, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The Senate to-day passed the bill, read in place by Mr. Darsie yesterday, to authorize the Allegheny Bridge Company to change the time for the choice of officers, from March to June. They also reconsidered and passed the *truck bill*, by a vote of 20 to 10. The bill fixing the individual liability principle on all banks and savings institutions, introduced into that body by Mr. Penniman, was debated up to the hour of adjournment.

The *first* business in the House was the consideration of the General Appropriation bill; which came up, pending, a motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of inserting an amendment, offered by Mr. Stine, that no part of the $200,000 appropriated for school purposes should be paid until *all* the other appropriations specified in the bill were paid in full—on this proposition the question was taken by yeas and nays and lost, yeas 28, nays 51. The question then recurred, shall the appropriations now standing to the credit of the non-accepting school districts, together with *all other* unexpended balances, be withdrawn and placed in the general fund in the treasury? This proposition failed, yeas 30, nays 46. The question then recurring, shall the provision for the payment of 20 per cent of the money now standing to the credit of the non-accepting school districts be paid out to them for the purpose of building school houses? It was negatived, yeas 39, nays 40. Mr. Carson then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of striking out 20 per cent, and inserting *ten* per cent. This motion was lost, yeas 25, nays 53. The bill then passed final reading, yeas 53, nays 24. So the appropriations are made, and all that remains to be done is to get the money to meet them. This is no easy task.

Mr. Connor, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report on the resolution referred to them, directing them to inquire after and make report of the manner in which the item of $4,980, standing on the Journal of the house of 1843, without any vouchers, was allowed, and for what purpose. They state, *substantially*, in their report, that Wm. J. B. Andrews, late Clerk of this house, had drawn from the Treasury, on the warrants of the late Speaker, (Hendrick B. Wright,) over seven thousand dollars, without authority of law,—over $1800 of which had been paid to one Dr. McPherson of this borough, who keeps a drug store here, for wafers, razors, sealing wax, hat, hair, clothes, tooth and finger brushes, soap, candles, segars, penknives, lather brushes, snuff and camomile flowers, and *jewelry*, and port-folios, for the use of the *members* of the *last legislature*. The Committee further state that the Doctor's account was so kept that it was entitled to no credit, and could not be recovered in any court of justice—that it was a *lumping account*, consisting of amounts from 25 to 150 dollars under the general charge of "*sundry merchandise*." They state that they had the Doctor before them, but that his memory was so treacherous that he could not recollect any *one person in particular* who had received articles from his store, but that *every member* had, except *one* from *Allegheny*. They further state that the Speaker was in the habit of drawing warrants on the Treasury *in blank*, and delivering them over to the Clerk, who filled them up for such sums as he thought proper, and presented them at the Treasury, where they were paid, and this too after the appropriation bill of the last session had passed, which he had signed, and which lay before him. With these facts reported, proved, and *not denied*, there were not wanting men in this house who tried to stifle this report, and shield this ex-speaker in this high handed outrage upon the public funds, and in this unwarrantable and gross violation of sworn obligation and constitutional duty, from censure, by moving to amend the report, and by denouncing it as harsh, one-sided, unjustifiable, &c.—and these men, too, were *Whigs!!!* who profess the constitution and the laws as their rallying cry!

"God save the Commonwealth," may well be cried, when he who steals a loaf to satisfy the cravings of hunger is doomed to the solitary cell, while the villain in broadcloth is permitted to set the laws at defiance, and laugh at their impotency, and finds cheerers and caressers, among the leaders of the political phalanx. Every expedient was resorted to, to kill the report and keep it from the people, the previous question, the calling of the yeas and nays, motions to reconsider, and adjourn, but it would not all do. The house at last succeeded in getting a vote to print ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COPIES of the report and the evidence. This is all the *House* has done this day. God save the State—what are we coming to. Has honesty, integrity, love of truth, entirely left these Halls? Are there to be no more redeeming traits in the future history of this great Commonwealth? Must the just reproaches of the good and the virtuous forever be permitted to rest as an incubus on this devoted State. Will not the people assert their rights? Will they not sweep these vampires from these Halls, and make one more great, noble, glorious, successful effort to be freed from the insatiate and inexorable rascalities of her *paid* assassins? Z

☞ The editor of the American Sentinel, a leading Locofoco paper in Philadelphia, says he has seen another letter from Gen. JACKSON urging the Annexation of Texas, in which the old General remarks he hopes to see the act of annexation consummated before he descends to the grave.

We observe that the Sentinel, a very cautious paper, has not a word to say against annexation. In this respect it is followed by the great mass of the Locofoco press, while the remainder openly urge the scheme. We should not be surprised to see the Locofoco party adopt it as one of their leading measures. The Post of this city is mum on the subject, and the Aurora, said to be "WILKINS'" organ, boldly advocates the scheme.

"HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, from the introduction of Christianity to the period of the disruption in 1843. By the Rev. W. M. HETHERINGTON, A. M. First American, from the third Edinburgh Edition. New York, Robt. Carter: Pittsburgh, THOS. CARTER, Market street.

This is truly an invaluable work, and will be hailed with enthusiastic delight by the thousands of the sons of Scotland throughout this country, or who can trace their descent from her soil, and who yet worship in the faith of their fathers; and it will be received with not much less pleasure by the members of all Protestant churches, and by the general intelligent reader. It fills up a gap long felt and lamented in ecclesiastical history; and no portion of Europe affords, since the Reformation, materials more rich and varied, and gives finer examples of the sacrifice of self on the altar of religion than Scotland.

While treating of the most momentous subjects connected with the welfare of man, this volume yet possesses all the charms and interest of romance, and cold must be the heart, and stupid must be the head, that would not take more pleasure in delving into the rich mine offered by Mr. HETHERINGTON, than spending their time perusing the vicious and heartless trash teeming from the prolific press now-a-days. The Messrs. CARTERS deserve the thanks of the reading and religious public for so good a book, gtten up in so good a style, and we cannot but believe they will be most amply rewarded by large sales.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

A destructive fire took place in Baltimore on Saturday morning last, on the west side of Centre Market Space near Baltimore street. Among the buildings burnt, were Mr. Hugh Bell's shoe store, Mr. John Oveare's hat store, Mr. Thos. Wilson's dry good store, Mr. Thos. Wright's dwelling, Mr. S. W. Merryman's dry store good, Messrs Weitzells and Brother's dry good store, and Mr. S. A. Pierce's hat store and dwelling. A large part of the goods were saved. Loss estimated at $10,000, mostly covered by insurance.

☞ We observe in the Arkansas State Gazette a strong article *against the Annexation of Texas*. The writer states it would produce lasting injury to that state.

OHIO CANAL.—This work will be open and in readiness for navigation from Cleveland to Portsmouth, including its tributaries, the 15th day of April inst.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

SATURDAY, March 30, 1844.

The Senate did not sit.

In the *House*, the Speaker presented a communication from Secretary of War, containing certain information called for by a resolution of the House, in relation to Lieut. Bragg. The letter states that Lieut. Bragg was not ordered to return to his post for the purpose of preventing him from giving evidence before a committee; and also that his being ordered to his post was not produced by any suspicion or fear on the part of the Major General that Lieut. Bragg was about to communicate information to a committee of the House as to individual members.

The Army Bill was then taken up. A variety of amendments were offered, one of which was submitted by Mr. Petit, of Indiana, for abolishing the office of Chaplain in the Army.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. also opposed the proposition in the most earnest manner. He said all nations, both ancient and modern, had recognized some religion, and connected it with their military operations. Mr. Hammett characterized the amendment as a monstrous and impious proposition. He then spoke in strong terms in favor of the principles of the Christian religion, and said that liberty and the bible must go hand in hand. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll also addressed the Committee in a spirited and eloquent manner in opposition to the proposition. Mr. Hardin of Ia. also made an eloquent speech upon the subject, and indignantly rebuked the spirit which would make war upon the Christian religion. Mr. Wentworth of Illinois took the floor and was understood to vindicate his colleague and himself from the charge of entertaining the principles of Fanny Wright. Considerable interest began to be excited in the House, and there were indications that Mr. Wentworth would be replied to. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Steenrod got the floor and prevailed on Mr. Petit to withdraw his amendment. Mr. Petit withdrew the amendment, accordingly, and thus the Locofoco party escaped the chastisement which was in store for them. Mr. G. Davis of Kentucky then got the floor and commenced a speech which promised to apply the lash most severely to the party to which the majority belong. He had not progressed far, however, before he was called to order by Mr. C. Johnson. A motion was then made that the Committee rise, which was carried; and the House adjourned in the greatest haste at half past two o'clock, to get rid of Mr. Davis' speech.

Disruption of the Kirk.

Although much pressed for room, in these stirring times, we cannot deny our readers the pleasure of reading the following graphic picture of the late great secession in Scotland. The article was recently published in London, in pamphlet form. It is strong, clear, bold, just and vigorous, carrying along with it the heart and head of every intelligent reader, who loves religious and civil liberty.

The late disruption of the Kirk of Scotland is not one of those ephemeral occurrences which have their hour of excitement, and then sink into forgetfulness. It is a great religious and moral event, affecting the religious and civil liberties of a great people; and its effects will extend in an eminent manner to generations to come, after the present is numbered with the countless past. It will form a part of the history over which our children's children will delight to dwell, while they admire the Christian heroism of those who counted all things but loss for the excellency of the faith delivered to them by their fathers, many of whom had sealed their testimony in the blood of martrydom. No apology, then, need be made for the room it occupies.

It has been remarked with truth, that a recent ruin is never romantic. The fresh marks of the pick axe and the crow-bar speak of violence in a language too distinct to be pleasing; and it is not till Time has passed his softening hand over the rough work of the spoiler, that you can look at it with an interest which includes no pain. Fresh-fallen plaster and shattered doors and timbers still smoking are not poetical; and it is not till the grey linchen has weathered over the chipped and fractured stones, and the wall-flower is clinging high on the tower, and the cold arum and adder's tongue are growing in the sunless recesses, that the ruined convent or castle grows picturesque—so picturesque in the disguise of mysterious Time, that you tread with pensive step and swelling heart on ruins which when recent would only have been counted rubbish. We fear that the tale we are about to tell labors under this disadvantage. It is recent; for the catastrophe occurred last month. And it is too true; for in a little more than a day's journey the reader may see for himself all its sad details of desolate sanctuaries and forsaken homes and weeping families. But it is contemporary history. It is a tale of the times, and the russet light of antiquity is not fading over it. And therefore, some who garnish the sepulchres of the Covenanters and build the tombs of the Puritans may grudge a stone to this modern cairn.

But when we reflect a little longer, and remember that it is not so much a tale of ruin as of restoration—when we consider that this disruption of the northern establishment is the resuscitation of the National Church, the revival of the Kirk in the energy of its first reformation, in the purity of its second reformation, and in the catholicity of this, its third reformation, we almost forget the privations with which it has been purchased, and rejoice that it is such a modern story. There are readers who value truth so much as to hail a living testimony; and who can understand how the same faith which carried Abraham out of Ur, and Moses out of Egypt, may still enable men, at the call of God, to "go out" from endeared associations and friendships, even when they know not whither, and "refuse," distinctions and enjoyments, which sense most values. To such readers we inscribe these lines.

It was in last November, that the capital of Scotland witnessed such a gathering of its clergy as had not met since the time two hundred years ago when the National Covenant was framed. Every one felt that it was a solemn emergency which brought together, in the dead season of the year, from distant glens and storm girdled islands, such a company of Scotland's most devoted ministers. It *was* a solemn emergency. They met to consider whether they could conscientiously remain the ministers of the Scotch Establishment any longer; and all felt that in the decision to which they came, not so much the comfort of many hundred households as the welfare of the national Christianity was involved. It may be right to mention in a few short sentences what had brought it to this conjuncture.

The Church of Scotland *was* founded on the principle, that not only is the Bible the only rule of faith, but the only statute book by which the Lord Jesus would have his Church on earth be governed. It assumed that Christ himself has given certain office bearers for the administration of his Church, and that he has given to these office-bearers their Directory, their only Book of Canons, in the written word. And it farther assumed, that in the administration of the Church, civil rulers and secular magistrates ought not to interfere with the servants of Christ, but should leave it to them to rule Christ's house, his Church on earth, according to Christ's own laws. And it still farther assumed that in the event of the Church entering into any connexion with the State—accepting an endowment for instance—the Church was not at liberty to surrender any spiritual privilege as the price of protection, or pecuniary support. This was the theory.—And at the Revolution, this theory became the statute-law of Scotland; and at the Union it was stipulated that this should abide the statute law of Scotland forever.

Well, nine years ago, the General Assembly, whose counsels, in consequence of the wide revival of Evangelical religion, had become more Scriptural, restored to the communicants in the different parishes of Scotland a privilege which they enjoyed up to the Union, and for some time afterwards, the right of being consulted in the appointment of their ministers. In the event of a majority declaring that the individual offered to their acceptance was one by whose ministrations they could not profit, the Assembly ordained that the *vetoed* candidate should not be inducted, but that the patron of the parish should be requested to give the people the offer of another minister.* In the progress of certain civil suits which arose out of this ecclesiastical law, it was not only declared by the secular courts, that the General Assembly did not possess the statutory power to confer this privilege on the people of her communion, but the civil courts went on to claim powers over the Church courts, at which many stood aghast. For instance, the Court of Session drew a line round certain districts of country, and said to the ministers of the Establishment, "We prohibit you from preaching here under pain of imprisonment." It took its stand at the door of the Church Courts, and prohibited certain members from taking their places in Presbyteries and Synods.

It imposed a crushing fine on a Presbytery for refusing to ordain a man to the ministry of a parish where out of 3,000 inhabitants, all, save two, deprecated his admission. And not content with inflicting pains and penalties on Presbyteries, it had at last descended to the discipline of separate congregations, and tampered with the sacredness of the communion table. The Church began to see too plainly that not a vessel of separate jurisdiction was left her, and that in endeavoring to restore the liberties of her people, she had lost her own.

It was in consequence of the intolerable pressure of these encroachments, and the sanction given to them in the Court of highest appeal, that the Convocation of ministers assembled last November. They met in a place of worship from which the public was excluded, that no one might be restrained from speaking freely among his brethren by the restraint of a stranger audience, and that no measure might be precipitated by the urgency of popular impulse. Every step was taken with caution, deliberation and much prayer; and it was very affecting in the solemnity of devotion, and in the freedom of these brotherly communings, to find the same truths which had evaporated into thin abstractions in the language of controversy, returning in living realities; and to see that it was neither Church power nor popular rights so much as the prerogatives of a much loved Savior, for which they had been contending.

Successive days of consultation ended in a last appeal to the legislature of the country.—It was represented that the recent encroachments of the civil courts within the spiritual province were inconsistent with the liberty wherewith Christ hath made his people and their pastors free. It was alleged that by subverting ecclesiastical discipline they would eventually destroy the Established Church. It was urged that international faith demanded a remedy; for all those infringements on the Church's liberty were contrary to the stipulations of the Union Treaty. And in conclusion, it was intimated that should this final appeal be met with a refusal—rather than consent to disregard the voice of a Christian congregation imploring protection for themselves and their children against the intrusion of an endowment by the omission of any Christian duty, or the surrender of any spiritual privilege, they would sacrifice their earthly all, and seek for themselves and their people, on the broad ground of British toleration, that liberty which they could not find within the pale of the Established Church.

This document, with the signatures of more than 400 ministers, was laid before Parliament last spring. Every thing that patriotism and principle could do was done to obtain a candid consideration for the Church's claim of right. But though the constitutional grounds on which that claim was founded were never touched, in the emphatic language of a Minister of State, it was thought necessary to put an "extinguisher" for ever on such pretensions: and consequently, although the Constitution of the kingdom demanded it, and the majority of Scotch Members supported it, that claim was by a vote of Parliament rejected.

As soon as the final decision of the Legislature was known, it was the hope of many that the General Assembly, at its first meeting, would tender a formal resignation of its rights and privileges, as an established church, into the hands of Government. To prevent this no pains were spared. Under various pretexts presbyteries were interdicted from meeting to elect Commissioners, or their representatives when chosen were discharged under civil pains and penalties from claiming their seat in the Supreme Judicatory. Whilst intimidated by the prospect of worldly loss, a few who had once espoused the non Erastian cause turned back in the day of battle. It therefore became requisite to adopt another course, and sever all connexion with a Church, which, in such circumstances, would not sever its connexion with the State.

Edinburgh is one of those cities which seem designed as the arena of mighty incidents. Commanding that wide prospect of fertile fields, and of the far-stretching ocean, which is itself enlarging to the soul; overhung by tall piles of ancient masonry and hoary battlements, which only speak of other years: looking up to everlasting mountains which carry the thoughts aloft or far on into the future; and with the solemn shadows of the ancient capital diffusing a sedateness over the elegance of the modern town, Edinburgh is essentially an historic city—a city familiar with great events, and a proper place for their transaction. On the morning of the 18th of May it had the look as if such an event were coming. People were early astir. When the hours of business came, men either forbore their wonted occupations, or plied them in a way which showed they had as lief forbear. Holyrood was one point of attraction, for the yearly gleam of royalty was flickering about its old grim turrets and through its gnant open gateway. The scarlet yeomen with their glancing halberts, and the horsemen curveting in the court of the "Sanctuary," announced that the representative of majesty was within; and a stream of various equipages was conveying down the Canongate professors from the college, and red gowned magistrates from the council chamber, lawyers from the Parliament-house, and lairds from all the Lothians, besides a long pedestrian procession of doctors, and ministers and burgh elders, all resorting to the palace to pay their homage to His Grace the Queen's Commissioner.

From Holyrood they marched to the High Church. This venerable fabric seemed also to renew the days of old. Beneath that canopy where James of pedantic memory, used to sit, and sometimes dispute with John Durie and Patrick Simpson, sate the representative of royalty, and all around the gallery was garnished with the parti-colored pomp of civic functionaries, whilst the area was filled with that grave and learned auditory which no other occasion could supply. The discourse, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," was a production which, for wise and weighty casuistry, for keen analysis of motive, and fine discrimination of truth, and for felicity of historic illustration, would have been a treat to such a congregation at a less eventful season. With the solemn consciousness that in the "full persuasion" of their own minds they had decided in another hour to take a step in which character and worldly comfort and ministerial usefulness were all involved, each sentence came with a sanction which such sermons seldom carry. When the service was closing, the audience began to disperse with a precipitation which contrasted strangely with the fixed earnestness of their previous attention; for the place appointed for the meeting of assembly lay at some distance, and members were anxious

ness and alacrity, it would not be easy to estimate the sacrifice which that Deed of Demission implied. It is something to renounce the dignity of an Established Church, and the comforts of an endowed one. These ministers did both, and some will best understand the sacrifice when told, that the gift thus laid on the altar is a revenue of more than A HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS A YEAR. But this is a very gross and vulgar way of stating it. For who will estimate in pounds and pence the homeliest which have since then been broken? Who will put a price on those hallowed recollections which cluster round every manse and church—all the more tender and manifold in proportion as a man of God was the presiding spirit there—round the manse where infancy was cradled and childhood made merry, and opening youth first learned to tread with thoughtful and meditative step—the country manse on whose roof-tree rested the blessing of many a passer-by, and from whose quiet chamber ascended, heard by God alone, the prayer of the pious wayfarer turned aside to tarry for a night, and through whose study-windows streamed at winter's early morn the radiance of his lamp, who like his Master, had risen up a great while before the dawn, to meditate and pray?

What money will buy back the joy of those sanctuaries, whose Sabbath memories are now strangely mingled with the thought of their new occupants—the sanctuary, where one by one, the Elkannahs and Hannahs of the village presented each loan from the Lord, and dedicated the infant Samuel to Him who answers prayer—the parish church, where family by family sat the rural population, the happy matron at the head, and the toil worn harty father at the foot of their allotted pew, and the olive plants between—the church at whose window waved, ampler each opening spring, the branches whose pleasant shadow spake of better trees, and that higher house of God where these be planted, and round whose walls are sprinkled the grassy mounds where the fathers sleep, but where many of the children must now not sleep—the church which has the consecration which the Angel of the Covenant alone can give—traditions of worthies who preached and wrestled there—recollections of Penuel meetings, new-year sermons, and communion seasons, when God was in the place—birth-place associations of men who believe that it was there that they were born again? Many a noble manly heart was like to burst that recent Sabbath, when ministers and people took their last look of that beautiful house where they and their fathers had worshipped, and gathering up their psalm books and Bibles which had laid on the book-board so long, they left the vacant pulpit, and the empty pews, "a place in which to bury strangers."

But with all its griefs and privations—though in some parishes arbitrary land-owners have refused the humblest hut to the "outed" ministers, and have prohibited their tenantry from affording them any asylum; and though many congregations have no other prospect than that of worshipping like their covenanting ancestors, in the open air—still the sacrifice had been amply repaid in blessings of a nobler kind.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 4, 1844.

MR. CLAY AND PROTECTION.

The Post editor tries hard to make it appear we are in a tight place, because we had more honesty than himself and gave our readers all Mr. CLAY said on the subject of protection, the Tariff, &c., instead of following his example in suppressing certain portions, as he has done both in reference to Mr. CLAY and MARTIN VAN BUREN. The "dilemma" which the Post says we are in consists in publishing the following extract from one of Mr. CLAY's speeches, in our paper of Saturday last.

"Mr. Clay said the object of the bill was to "raise money. Suppose there was revenue "wanted and could only be obtained by going "beyond the *compromise, they would have to do "it.* He was desirous to preserve the compro-"mise act *inviolate*, and his hope and belief "was that they might by economy be able to "do so"—[Extract from Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate, extra session, Sept. 7, 1841.]

But the Post, *honestly*, doubtless, *forgot* to quote the rest of Mr. CLAY's remarks, on the same subject, and which we published in connection with the above. Had he cast his eyes a little further down the column, and read Mr. CLAY's remarks explanatory of the above, he would have seen they would not serve his purpose at all, but then he could not have got us into the "dilemma" which tickles his fancy so mightily. In these remarks Mr. CLAY reproaches Mr. BUCHANAN, and other Pennsylvania members, for their silence and neglect, while Pennsylvania's cherished policy of protection is attacked. He further says that the Locofocos of the North and South, and the Whig members of the South are also opposed to *protection*, and then proceeds.

"These classes, both agreeing in this, how-"ever they may differ on other points of na-"tional policy, compose so large a majority as "to render it impossible, were it desirable, "(which, said Mr Clay, I think it is not,) to "pass a HIGH *protective Tariff*."

"Mr. Buchanan, speaking across. Then "*you* have changed your opinion.

"Mr. Clay. I HAVE NOT CHANGED MY OPIN-"ION AT ALL. I AM STILL FOR PROTECTION. "Such as can be obtained under all actual cir-"cumstances. All agree that the Government "must have the necessary supplies for the pub-"lic service; that the ways and means must be "provided; and if, in laying the duties neces-"sary to effect this end *protection can be inci-"dentally given*, I hope there is not a man on "either side of the Chamber who will be oppo-"sed to that."—[Extract from Mr Clay's speech made in the Senate, March 23, 1842.

Here Mr. CLAY emphatically declares himself to be STILL FOR PROTECTION.—These remarks we published in connection with the above, but the editor of the Post, with his usual fairness, selects such portions as will suit his purpose, and then chuckles with the idea that he has us in a "dilemma."

We ask the Post again, when will it publish Mr. VAN BUREN's Richmond letter. Does the editor think he can keep the light from his readers by garbling and misquoting Mr. CLAY's remarks. Let them see Mr. VAN BUREN's letter.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.

The Post, the leading Locofoco paper in this city, sometime since declared itself opposed to the annexation of TEXAS. This was before it had got its cue from the knowing. Now, when there is real danger, and when the country is taken by surprise, and stands almost aghast at the pit dug for its ruin by the treachery of JOHN TYLER, the Post has not a word to say in opposition to the scheme, and is actually publishing a very labored defence of annexation, written by Senator WALKER. This clearly shows that the Post has changed its ground, and will shortly be found defending and advocating the scheme. This probably proceeds from two causes.

1. The Post has been fattening on the public printing bestowed by JOHN TYLER. Were it to carry out its first expressed sentiments it would lose the treasury pap in reversion.—This is a powerful reason with the editors of the Post.

2. The Post editor begins to see that the Locofoco party is gradually ranging itself on the side of annexation, and that it will finally become a party measure. When the TYLER dynasty is past, the Post wishes to go back to its first love, and is cautious about its ground now.

There may be other causes, but doubtless these are the most potential in influencing the present course of the Post.

CALAMITOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT MADISON, IA!

—A gentleman who resides at Madison, Indiana, and who may be relied on, has furnished us with the following facts in relation to one of the most disastrous Railroad accidents which has occurred for many years.

On Thursday afternoon, (the 28th inst.) at 4 P. M. when the Passenger Cars arrived at Madison, at the head of the Inclined Plane, they had a wood car, heavily loaded with wood attached. It is usual in descending the Plane, to detach the Wood and Freight Cars, and bring them just to the head of the Plane, to wait till the Passengers have gone down. In this instance the way was slippery, and when the Wood Car was brought to the head of the Plane, and the Passenger Car descending, the former accidentally got under head-way, and running with great velocity, struck the Passenger Car, and dashed it into pieces!—leaving *four persons* KILLED, *and five very badly wounded*!!!

The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded, viz:

Mr. Bundrant, of Madison, killed.
Enochs, of Bloomington College "
Brunson, of Wheeling (Va.) "
Delner, of Brownstown (Ia.) "
Roberts, of Madison, limb broken
Lockard, " "
Miss Craig, " "
Mr. Crane, of Brownstown, "
——, Columbus, "

The dead were killed instantly, and the others have all some limb broken. Miss Craig's was amputated yesterday afternoon. Our informant states that it was wonderful how any person escaped; yet a few did. Among them were two children.

The Car was dashed into fragments and a gentleman who was a passenger says he found himself planted in a deep mud hole, out of which he rose on the dead bodies of two of his fellow-passengers! Mr. Brunson of Wheeling had a flat boat there in which he had brought down some Electrical Machines. He had gone to the head of the Plane to see the Locomotive come in—and got in the car to return to town. —*Cin. Chron.*

DIED,

At his residence in Upper St. Clair Township, on Saturday, the 30th of March, Mr. HENRY HULTZ, in the 49th year of his age. His illness was of short duration, but very severe and violent in its character, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. As a man and a citizen he was universally beloved and respected. As a Christian, he was an ornament to the church.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise him."

But he is gone we hope and trust to a better world, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Peace to his ashes.

April 3.—d&w.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS certificate No. 127 dated August 26, 1826, for four shares of stock in the Monongah la Bridge Company, issued to the Bank of Pennsylvania has been lost or mislaid. All persons interested will take notice that application has been made at the office of said com any for a renewal of said certificate. GEO. COCHRAN,

Agent for Bank of Pennsylvania.

april 3—dlt&w1m

GREAT BARGAINS

IN THREAD EDGINGS AND LACES, A T W. R. MURPHY'S, (late Murphy & Bro.)

Will be rec'd in a day or two, 200 pieces Edgings and Laces, warranted all Linen, from 2 cts. for narrow to 37½ for wide. Also, a large supply of Cotton edgings, some very neat as low as 1 ct. per yard! Also, plain and fig'd Wire netts and Blonds, for Caps, &c; some as low as 3 cts. per yard!

BONNETS—Straw, Braid and Gimp Bonnets, including some entire new styles, will also be opened in a day or too, with a splendid assortment of RIBBONS. april 2.

MNEMOTECHNY.

WE, the undersigned, having attended a course of Lectures delivered by S. MORTIMER McCORD upon the art of IMPROVING MEMORY, believe the art to be that which it is represented; we therefore say that we have received perfect satisfaction with regard to its truth, and take pleasure in recommending the same to the public as worthy of their patronage.

C. C HAYS, J. R. WILCOX,
W. W. GARDNER, J HN L. LITTLE,
RUSSELL ERRETT, W. WICKERSHAM,
JAS. CALDWELL, J. B. HUBLEY.
april 3—d2&w1t

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.,

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1844.

☞ An election for one President, ten Managers, one Treasurer and Secretary, of the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ap 1—dlw&w3t. JOHN HARPER, Treasu'r.

PLASTERING, PAPER-HANGING, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends that he still continues to carry on the above business, and as he resides a short distance from the city, all orders left at the Hat Store of Mr. JAMES WILSON, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, or with Messrs WATT & KING, Liberty street, will be immediately attended to.

JOHN WRIGHT,
april 2.—d2t&w1t. Prospect Hill.

75 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
13 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
5 Tierces best Rice, rec'd by Steamboats Corsair and Little Rock, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2.—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

399 BBLS. PRIME N. O. MOLASSES, received by Steamboats Zephyr and Edwin Hickman, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
60 Packages Teas, various kinds,
22 Boxes Starch,
600 Bbls. Whiskey, with a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

TO DISTILLERS.—The subscribers will give the highest market price in cash for good Whiskey. W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HENRY CLAY.

R. G. BERFORD,

Publishers' Hall, 101 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAS issued a SPLENDID BADGE, for the friends of Henry Clay. This is one of the most beautiful things of the kind ever got up; it is a Steel Engraving, printed on fine white Satin Ribbon; at the head of the Badge is an Eagle, bearing the motto "His Country's Friend in the Hour of Danger," the centre a splendid likeness of Mr. Clay inscribed "Henry Clay, Pride of America," and underneath a vignette of Liberty bearing the stars and stripes, with motto "Protector of American Industry." The whole is beautiful as a specimen of art, and printed in a style and at a cost that does full justice to the intrinsic merit of the engraving.

Price 12½ cents each—$8 per hundred; $60 a thousand

Also, Sargent's cheap Life of Henry Clay, intended for distribution. $2 per hundred; $15 per thousand. All Clay documents to be had of the above.

Persons remitting will have their orders promptly attended to. ap 3—d2t&w1t.

CHEAP AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

HORNE'S Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures; 2 vols. 8 vo. This book is considered the best in the English language, for the study of the Scriptures; as it is necessary that every man should possess a copy. It is now offered to the public at the low price of $3.50. Just published Chalmer's Sermons, 2 vols. 8 vo., $2,50. Uniform with his work on Romans, 1 vol. 8 vo., $1,50. Heathington's History of the Church of Scotland from the earliest period up to the present time including the recent difficulties, $1,50. Moffat's Southern Africa. 50 Essays on Episcopacy and the Apology for Apostolic order and its advocates, reviewed by the late John Mason, D. D. 50 Essays on the Church of God, by the Rev. John Mason, D. D. 50 Christian Youths Book, by the Rev. Dr. Brownlee. 50 D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 3 vols. 12 mo., only one dollar for the three volumes. Owen on Spiritual Mindedness, cheap edition 37½, this is the full edition of that excellent work. Reformation Principles Exhibited, being the declaration and testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, 37½c. Chalmer's Natural Theology, cheap edition, 2 vols., $1. Just received a large supply of the Presbyterian New Hymn Books.—Churches supplied on as liberal terms as in Philad. T. Carter is agent for Sander's School Readers. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Always on hand the Sunday School Union Publications.

T. CARTER,
march 30 55 Market street.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern.—All persons having claims against the estate of HENRY HULTZ, deceased, of Upper St. Clair, as well as those knowing themselves indebted to the same, will please present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, to

ISAAC HULTZ, }
ap 6.—w3t* HIRAM HULTZ, } Adm'rs.

Commercial Record.

Gazette and Advertiser, April 4, 1844.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR APRIL, 1844.

GEORGE OGDEN, JOHN FREEMAN, J. F. KELLY.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... @ 3½
Pearls..... 4½@ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... — @10
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior ..... — @15
Common..... — @10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small "... — @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Juniata....60,00 @62,50
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped.... @ 7
Star..... @27
Sperm b'st br's.. —@33
" inferior ... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Light m'chin'y do.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... — a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... — a 3
over 10 in.... — a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons..... — a 3½
Sad " ..... — a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — a 6
Wagon boxes.... — a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6½
Counter we'hts " — a6½
Tea ket'ls, doz.... a 9,00
Waffle Irons..... a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt..... a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10.... @19
" 11 " 13.... @20
" 14 ..... @21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... @10
" 600..... @ 9
" 700..... @ 8
" 800,900,1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain.... @22
Cotton Twine.... @26
Candle wick.... @19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.... @13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7½
Laguayra ..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¾@ 8½
Havana ..... 7¾@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... @30
Sheathing..... @30
Bolt..... @35
Old..... @16
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... @12½
White rope..... @12
" " tar'd.... @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com.— @ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1,50
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2,63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 9 a 9½
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... a 9½
Pittsburgh .... a 8½
37 Light..... a 6¾
3-4 " ..... 5½ a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco a10½
Rochester ... a14½
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 13 a19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do....10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... —a 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue.... 11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafœtida .....25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis .....@11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru..2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone .... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined .....1,25@1,30
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,52
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal..... @50
" Tragacinth.34 @37½
" Shellac ...16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
" Opium..... @75
Rhubarb, root'd..63 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½ @ 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue....11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½@ 7
Fustic..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished..... — @12½
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 7 @ 8
Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sufi'ne.
Monongahela. 5,62@5,70
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,65@3,70
Wagon .....3,65@3,70
Rye .....2,20@2,25
Buckwheat.... —@3,25
do hull'd b'ls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky .....24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a..26 @27
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13,00
" 1 hlf bls —@ 7,00
" 2.....11,50@11,50
" 2 hlf bls —@ 6,00
" 3..... 8,00@ 9,00
" 1 kitts. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 —@ 6,00
" " 2 —@ —
Salmon, No 1 —@13,00
" " 2 —@17,00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad.....850@9,00
FRUIT.
Almonds, Jordan shelled .. —a—
" soft .. " 20 a22
" hard .. " .... —a11
Currants, Zante . —a1
Filberts ..... —a 9
Figs, Turkey....16 a18
" Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a—
" Bunch. 2,31 a2,38
" Bloom. — a2,12
Cranberries, bush.. a —
Lemons, Sicily, box..... — a3,00
Oranges do.. — a3,50
Dried Peaches, bushel..... — a1,37½
do. Apples... 56 a 62
Green " bbl.. 87½a1,25
GLASS.
Black Bottles. Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00
Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10.....2,75@ 3,00
10 by 12.....3,75@ 4,00
12 by 18.....8,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 22 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10.....1,37@ 2,00
10 by 12.....2,37@ 3,00
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5,50 @6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs.. — @3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — @7,00
FFFG do.... — @4,00
Eagledo papers — @6,00
Rock powder. 3,50 @4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat.....70 a72
Rye 33 a35
Oats..... 32 a33
Corn 30 a40
Barley..... 56 a62½
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng .....24@ 26
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....7,50 @8,00
Clover ..... —a—
Straw, 100 bdls 3,00 @3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish.....15@17½
do. salted.....10 a13
do. kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... — a 3½
HEMP—℔ ton.
Kentucky, dew rotted ..... —a90,00
Missouri do.. —a90,00
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43....— a—
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb....1,75 a1 87
Spanish Float. 1,37 a1,45
Manilla.....1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.]
FLAT BAR.
½ in. to ½ by ½ to 1 in.....@3½
5/16 by ⅜ in ..... —a4
2½ to ½ by ¼ in.....— a 3
1⅜ to 2 by ⅜ in.... —a4½
1 to 1¼ by ¼ to 1-16.3¾a5
All under.....5¼a7
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1¼ (from bloom)—a3½
1¼ to 2¼ (Piled)....4½a4½
2¼ to 3¼ " 5½a5½
¾ to ⅞.....4½a5
⅜ to ½.....4½a5
3-16.....a7½
HOOP IRON.
2½ to 4 in. wide.....4½
2 to 1½.....4¾a5
All under.....5¾a7½
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga. 7½a8½
" 16 " 20 " ..6¾a7
" 13 " 17 " ..6¼a6¾
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in .....—a6
" .....—a6¾
Nail Rods.....—a6½
Deck & Spike rods...—a5½
Plough Slabs.....—a4½
" wings .....—a5½
Boiler Rivets.....—a7½
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... a 3½
Bar ..... a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb.
Sole Baltimore..20 a22
" New York..18 a20
" damaged ..15 a17
" slaughter ..20 a21
Skirting 23 a25
Harness, black...20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30,00a36,00
Russet do....36,00a42,00
Upper, finish'd.24,00a30,00
Kips, " ..24,00a36,00
Calf skin, " ..15,00a26,00
Lace leather.18,00a —
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 45,00a —
" 2 " ..35,00a —
" 3 " ..25,00a —
Sheep Skins.... 2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft... —a17,00
" com. " " ... —a 7,50
" clear 1½ " ... —a25,00
" com. 1½ " ... —a11,50
" clear 2 " ... —a31,00
" com. 2 " ... —a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —a23,00
" com.... —a15,00
Oak do. do... —a25,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —a1,75
Laths sawd, 100 —a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron... — @15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— a15
" N. Orleans.— a10
New Orleans....31 a32
Country ..... —a—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl... — a3,00
Pitch " .. — a4,00
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a—
" N. Car'na.. — a4,00
Turpentine, gal..50 a55
Varnish, Copal..1,75a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads.....a4½
3d & 9d do.....a4¾
6d & 7d do.....a5
5d nails.....a5½
4d " a6
3d " a7
2d " a10½
3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes..a5½
5 5½ & 6 " ..a5½
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought" ..a7½
4½ & 5 " " ..a6½
⅞ & 6 " " ..a7½
3, 7 & 8 " " ..a7½
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh .....@ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed .... 75 a 80
Lard, City.... 85 a 90
Olive a5,50
Sperm, bleach'd.1,10a1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05a1,10
" Fall .....95@1,00
Whale.....70 a 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 16,00a24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue.....1,00a1,25
Lampblack.....6¾a 7
Span. Whiting....1¾a 2
Chrome Green...50 a55
" Yellow No 1 33 a35
" " No. 2.....25 a28
Bruns'ck Green. 15 a20
White Lead, dry..6¾a 7
" in oil, pure, k'g 1 65a1,75
" " No. 1....1,45a1,50
Red Lead.....7 a 8
Yellow Ochre....2¼a 3
Ven. Red.....4½a 5
Verdigris 31 a33
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....27,00@28,00
" middling.... @28,00
" soft ....28,00@29,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast.28,00@29,00
" cold " ..28,00@29,00
Ten'ee best .....a ....
" inferior.....a ....
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.
Plaster Paris. 16,00@20,00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams..... 5½
" Shoulders....a 5½
" Sides.....a 6½
Hog round, city cured..... 4¼a 4½
" country cured...a 4
Lard No, 1, kegs...a 5½
" " 2, " ...a 5
" " 1, bbls..5 a 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg 5 a 5½
" " 1, roll 8 a 8½
Cheese, Western Reserve 4¼a 5
" Goshen.....a...
" Pine Apple .....a...
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl....a3,50
Do Butter " a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.
Mercer.....45 a50
Neshannocks ...20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....a 2¼
" good white.... 3½a3¾
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice 3a4½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 afloat.....a 81½
" 1 in store a 87½
" 2 afloat .....a ....
Table dozbox 1,50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... 4,75a5,00
Timothy 1,25a1,37
Flaxseed.....90 a1,00
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves a35
Cassia in Mats.....a26
Ginger a10
Nutmegs.....a1,25
Pepper a12½
Alspice.....a13
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia ..... —a—
Seneca.....25 a28
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow.....a 5
Cincinnati " .....a 5
Chillicothe" .....a 5
Pitts'gh brown.....a 4½
Cincinnati " .....a 4½
Chillicothe" .....a 4
Castile .....a...
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1.....a 6¼
Cincinnati " 1.....a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Cast & shear....17½a18½
do single.....16 a17
Best German.....a12½
" Eagle.....a10½
" Hoop L.....a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture
Cast Steel.....a16
Shear single.....a...
" double .....a...
" treble .....a...
German Steel.....a10
English blister.....a12½
American " .....a 5½
Spring.....5¾a 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1,50 a2,00
" Rochelle..1,75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof.....at 50
" N. O.....a1,00
" N. E. 1st p'f...40 a 50
Gin, Holl'nd ..1,40 at 50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter .....@10
SHOVELS & SPADES, ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]
Devonshire, steel point.....a 9,00
Canal " a10,00
" .....a 7,00
Coal no 1 & 2.....a10,00
Collier " .....a 6,00
Socket " .....a 5,00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9,50
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n.....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 .....a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....a10,00
3 " " .....a 9,00
4 " black.....a 9,00
3 " " .....a 8,00
2 " hay, bright ...a 6,00
2 " " black...a 5,00
Hoes .....a 4,00
Clay Picks.....a10,00
Mattocks a12,00
Frows .....a 6,00
Sprout'g hoes....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd...—a 7¼
" fair " ...6¾a 7
Havana, white, lb...a11
Brazil " a10½
Loaf, No. 1 ....a14½
" 2 ....a13
" 3 ....a12
Pulv'ized, Phila....a14
TEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial.....50 a75
Gunpowder.....45 a70
Y. Hyson.....40 a80
Pouchong.....51 a75
TINPLATE.
½ X ℔ box a9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered.....a 5½
Rough .....a 4
Soap Grease 3½a4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf.....a...
Manufact'rs do.....a...
Ladies' Twist.....a 9
Plug in kegs .....a 7
" in boxes.....a15
6 twist .....a 5½
Cavendish .....a 44
12s Lump in box...a13
5s " " a14
16s " " a14
Scotch Snuff....16 a 18
Rappee " a18
Cut & Dry ¼ lb pap...a15
VICES—℔ lb.
Solid Boxes.....@15½
WINES—℔ gallon.
L. P. Madeira..2,00a3,00
L. P. Teneriffe. 1,00 a1,50
Lisbon..... 75 a1,50
Dry Malaga....65 a 70
Sweet " ....62½ a 65
Marseilles.....70 a 65
Port.....1,00a2,00
Calabria.....65 a 75
Claret, box...3,50 a5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood.....a35
" a31
" a28
¾ & com'n.....a25
Pulled.....25 a26
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet.....11 @12½

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, April 3d.
GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE.

REMARKS—During this week the weather has been very gobd, and mild. Business is improving, and with many of our houses has been excellent.—The quantity of goods in transitu is very large, particularly of Dry Goods from the east. Boats however are plenty, and no delay occurs. We give a specimen to day of Exports and Imports at this city and Bridgewater, Pa. Our review of the market is not nearly so full as we wish to make it, owing to unavoidable interruptions.

ASHES.—We are not advised of any operations in either Pots or Pearls and continue our quotations. We observe some holders shipping.

BEESWAX.—We quote as formerly 26c and in very active demand.

BLOOMS.—40 tons Juniata Blooms were taken from first hands at $60.

COKE.—Gas Works Coke sells at 2c. ℔ bushel at the works, or 3c. delivered.

FRUIT, DRIED.—The quantity of halved Peaches in the market this week was considirable. The following were the most important sales—500 bushels afloat at $1,25 and 200 bushels from the store at the same price. Apples are freeat 56c. M. R. Raisins we quote at $2 31a2,38 ℔ box.

FREIGHTS AND TOLLS.—We have no particular alterations to make in freights, and continue those quoted last week, with the remark that shippers may depend on the quotations being the highest *asked*. The rates vary, and freight can always be forwarded at or under our figures. We are informed that the Ohio Canal Commissioners have imposed heavy tolls on the Cross cut Canal, on such articles as Sugar, Molasses, &c., when cleared from Beaver the object being to compel their entrance on the Ohio Canal at Portsmouth.

Freights on the River.

To		
Cincinnati, ℔ 100 lbs.....		10a15 cts.
Louisville,	"	....10a20
Nashville,	"	....25a37½
St. Louis,	"	....20a37½
Quincy, Ill.,	"	....25a40
Galena,	"	....45a62½
New Orleans,	"	....40a50

Canal freights.	*To Phila. & Balt*	*N. York*
Flour, per bbl.....	—a1,00	1,20a1,25
Pork, "	1,50a1,60	
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Lard Oil, &c., per 100 lbs. }	—a-62½	80a- 81
Lead, (pig) per 100 lbs	—a-50	—a-62½
Ginseng.....	87½a1,00	1,12a1,25
Feathers.....	....1,12a1,25	1,70a1,80
Deer & Buf. skins	—a1,00	—a1,37½
Furs and Peltries "	....1,00a1,25	1,50a1,75
Wool.....	....1,00a1,12	1,40a1,50
Hemp.....	....87½a 90	—a1,15
Beeswax.....	....87½a1,00	1,12a1,25
Rags.....	—a 75	—a1,12

FEATHERS.—We note a sale of 2500 lbs. Live Geese Feathers from store at 26c. ℔ lb. The demand is pretty good, notwithstanding the advanced state of the season.

FLOUR.—Wheat Flour has declined a shade, and we alter our figures accordingly. The stock in the city remains about the same as when the Canal opened. During the demand which has existed for several weeks Monongahela Flour was taken at a shade above what it is worth, compared with the general run of brands from Ohio and Lower Virginia.

GRAIN.—Wheat has declined to 70a72 cents, at which we quote it in demand. Rye, 33 cts. Oats, 24a24 cents

GROCERIES.—Business has been brisk with many of our Grocery houses, and sales to the trade and country pretty fair. Brisk sales of prime N. O. Sugar to the trade at 7c. 4 mos. We quote as before from good fair to strictly prime 6¾a7½c, and very firm. The tendency of Sugar both in Eastern and Southern markets is decidedly upward. Sales of N. O Molasses to the trade at 31 .; we quote 31a32c. Some N. O. Sugar House Molasses offered in the market went off very quickly at 40c. and we quote at 40a41c. remarking it quick at the inside figure. The stock of Coffee especially of the common varieties is heavy and additions were received through the week. We remark it firm at our quotations. The foreign demand in eastern markets has imparted considerable activity to operations there accompanied by a slight advance

HAY—Timothy is selling at $7a7,50 per ton of 2000 pounds as in quality from wagons and at the river.

LUMBER.—There has been no arrivals of Pine from which to quote the opening rates; the few rafts down came to owners in the city. Two lots of poplar and oak plank were taken at $6 per M. feet drawa. The sales of seasoned Pine lumber, shingles, dressed flooring, &c. for shipment has been considerable. We observe some western emigrants contracting for houses complete and ready to set up on arrival at their destination, a very good example by-the-bye and one which others coming west would do well to imitate. The low prices of lumber, labor, &c. here, and of freight makes the cost as little as if built out west—we believe even less.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.—The demand for most articles of Pittsburgh manufacture is excellent, in fact it would be hard to point out an exception. The flourishing state of the manufacturing interest, fostered as it is by our present Tariff, has given an impetus to the establishment of factories. A gentleman conducting a certain branch of in this city, wanting a partner, advertised for one, and received a large number of applications at home and from abroad for an interest—this is but one of many instances and a case in point. We are convinced moreover that the interests of the city and all branches of business would be greatly promoted by *selling at home only.*

PROVISIONS—Bacon is rather dull and no sales that we have heard over 10 000 lbs; we note a shade of decline in city cured. We quote city cured, assorted at

PITTSBURGH... APRIL 1, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXII.

Corpondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 27, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The business of legislation progresses slowly. The Senate have occupied the entire day in discussing the bill providing for the sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Some wish to compel the Company to be incorporated by the act to construct an outlet lock at Black's Eddy; and others are opposed to it—and the various modifications, amendments, and the other paraphernalia of special and adroit legislation, brought the consideration down to the hour of 5 P. M. without any vote. In the *House*, Mr. Cooper from the Judiciary Committee reported the bill, (a copy of which I have sent you,) for the reduction of the state debt. The resolution, which passed the House on the last day of January, providing for the payment of the interest on the state debt by issuing certificates of state stock, was returned from the Senate to-day, with sundry amendments; among which was the striking out the preamble, which pledges the faith and promise of this Legislature to redeem the public faith at all hazards; and also an additional provision for the payment of the accruing interest, falling due in August next. Mr. Toland, opposed both these amendments in a very spirited manner, and commented with severity on the course pursued by the Senate on this resolution. His remarks were ably sustained by the Speaker, who said he had fearful forebodings of the fate of the Commonwealth; and he called upon all, without distinction of party, to rally to the rescue of the public faith and credit.

He was followed by Messrs. Herr and Smith, of Lancaster, in some warm and cogent remarks in favor of non-concurring in the Senate amendments. Mr. Brady said he was for concurring in the amendments, because he had no evidence before him that the legislature *intended* to carry out the doctrines therein expressed. On the question, will the house concur, it was decided in the negative, yeas 4, nays 84. Mr. Sturgeon read in place a bill to revive and keep in force an act incorporating a company to build a bridge over the Monongahela river at Birmingham in Allegheny county.

The general appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Brooke moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation of $200 for the repair of the Supreme Court Room. The amendment was lost, yeas 24, nays 61. The tenth division of the bill being under consideration, Mr. Tustin moved to amend the same, by adding that the domestic creditors shall receive interest on their claims at six per cent. per annum, payable on the same, from and after six months from the time of their becoming due; provided, the claims still remained in the hands of those who had performed the work, or done the services out of which the claims arose.—The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Trego offered further to amend, by adding an appropriation of two thousand one hundred and thirty dollars for the payment of the salary of the librarian, and the debts of the State library. Mr. Roumfort moved an amendment to the amendment by striking out the sum therein named, and inserting one thousand dollars, exclusive of the salary of the State librarian—which was agreed to. Mr. Carson moved further to amend, by providing that no money should be paid out of this appropriation for books or maps till all outstanding debts of the library were paid—which was agreed to, and the division, thus amended, was negatived without a division.—Mr. Dunlap then moved to amend, by inserting an appropriation of $800 for the preparation of a room to receive the geological cabinet—which was disagreed to. An appropriation of 500 dollars to repair the State Magazine in Philadelphia—was agreed to.—Mr. McManus then introduced an amendment, appropriating a sum not exceeding $35,000, for the payment of the interest on certain State Stocks, held by certain incorporated companies, for the payment of which the faith of the State is pledged. This led to a warm and spirited debate, which lasted for a long time, when the amendment was negatived, yeas 31, nays 51. (The *first* act of repudiation.)

A motion was made to reconsider this vote, which prevailed, and the question again recurring on the amendment it was passed, yeas 40, nays 39. Mr. Stine then offered to amend further by inserting a provision to appropriate $15,000 for the maintenance and support of the militia system, which, after a warm debate was lost, yeas 27, nays 57. The question then being on transcribing the bill for a third reading, Mr. Kugler moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of special amendments; and Mr. Brady seconded the motion, for the purpose of inserting a provision that no portion of the $200,000 appropriated for school purposes should be paid out until all the other specific appropriations were paid. The debate consequent upon this motion consumed the whole session; and pending it the House adjourned.

Z.

☞ We ask every reader to peruse, dispassionately, the letter of CASSIUS M. CLAY, in another column. From his position, his sentiments are deserving of the utmost respect. He has given the most indubitable testimony of his attachment to liberty, and his respect for the equal rights of all by emancipating his slaves, and by his noble and manly stand for freedom on the soil of slavery itself. We confess our gratification, to find one whom we respect so much taking a ground which accords so nearly with our own position, and for similar reasons. CASSIUS M. CLAY is a *Whig* as well as a friend of liberty, and cannot see the reasonableness of the new fashioned dogma, that we must reject what we conceive to be an *attainable* good, because *all* the good we desire is not within our grasp.

☞ We find the following in a Harrisburgh letter, in the Sun of Saturday last. We publish it with the more pleasure, because Mr CRAIG has lately indulged in very unjust remarks towards ourself. The act mentioned by the correspondent is just such an one, as we would attribute to Mr. CRAIG; for however far he may permit his feelings to carry him in political warfare, even to positive injustice, yet in transactions such as that mentioned below, Mr CRAIG is sternly honest, avoiding even the appearence of evil:

"Other remarkable developements, connected with the 'contingent expenses' of the House, are taking place. Large purchases were made by the late Clerk, with money drawn from the State Treasury, of fancy articles, such as Razors, shaving soap, tooth, hair, and clothes brushes, &c. for the members; and on the examination of a witness who had sold a bill of such articles to the clerk amounting to near $2000, in relation to the course the articles had taken, he swore that all the members of the House, except Neville B. Craig, received their portions of the plunder. To the credit of Mr. Craig, and the people of Allegheny county, let this fact be proclaimed."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Pittsburgh Post is making a great fuss about the Locofoco election in New Hampshire, as if they had gained some great victory. Who ever thought of the Whigs carrying New Hampshire? The idea would be almost preposterous. How could it be expected of true republicans, such as the Whig party is composed of, carrying an election in a state that does not permit a man to be elected chief magistrate unless he is worth a large landed estate, or even to a seat in the legislature unless he has real estate to the amount of four hundred dollars, and prohibits a Roman Catholic from holding office under any circumstances!

That's the land for VAN BUREN Democracy to prosper in; not for republican Whigs. If the Whigs could get the power they would soon place men on an equality. Hurrah for New Hampshire Democracy! Rejoice Locofocos, rejoice, throw up your caps for victory in New Hampshire!

The Post complains that the Whig papers do not publish the returns. If the editor will look over the file of the Gazette for a few weeks back, he will find we published the result of the election before he did himself. But how is it about Maryland? Has the Post any returns from Maryland yet? His mail must go by the slow coach!

GENL. MARKLE—ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION.

Below we give the letter of Gen JOSEPH MARKLE accepting the nomination for Governor. The old veteran's letter is brief and to the purpose—just such as we should expect from an honest man, who had no sinister object to accomplish. "I am a Democratic Whig," says the old General, and "shall administer the government upon the principles I advocate as a Whig." Nothing more need be said.

From the Somerset Herald.

HARRISBURGH, March 6, 1844.

Gen. Joseph Markle—

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, on behalf of a State Convention sitting at this place, and in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, have the pleasure to inform you, that the Democratic Whig State Convention, assembled for that purpose, on the 5th instant nominated you, as the candidate of the party, to be supported for the office of GOVERNOR of this Commonwealth, at the ensuing general election.

With sentiments of esteem, we subscribe ourselves your ob't serv'ts.

B HARTSHORN,
TOWNSEND HAINES,
J. R. EDIE,
JOHN HANSON,
JOHN ALLISON,
Committee.

MILLGROVE, Westmoreland County, March 16, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your favor of the 6th instant, by which I am informed, that the Democratic Whig State Convention recently held at Harrisburgh, has done me the unmerited honor, to place me in nomination, as their candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth.

For this manifestation of the kindness of my Whig brethern, I am most grateful, and in accepting the nomination which they have tendered me, I give up my individual preferences, which predispose me to a life of privacy, to the wishes of my friends, who have thought proper to call me from the retirement I have hitherto enjoyed, to enter upon more active duties. Those who have claims, have called upon me to perform a duty, which I, in common with every good citizen, am bound to perform when required. I therefore accept the post which has been assigned me by the friends of the lamented Harrison.

In permitting myself to be placed before the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the highest office in their gift, I deem it due both to them and myself to declare, that I am a Democratic Whig, both in principle and practice, and should the partiality of the people place me in the Gubernatorial chair, I shall administer the Government upon the principles I advocate as a Whig, believing them calculated to advance the best interest of the State and Nation.

With sentiments of respect, I subscribe myself, gentlemen, you most obedient servant.

JOSEPH MARKLE.

To Messrs. B. Hartshorn, Townsend Haines, J. R. Edie, John Hanson and John Allison, committee, &c.

MR. CLAY arrived at Savannah, Ga. on the 20th ult., and was received with the greatest respect, and demonstration of joy. He took lodgings with Judge BERRIEN. On the next day, he was conducted from his lodgings to the Pulaski House, from the portico of which, after being welcomed in a handsome speech by GEO. B. CUMMINGS, Esq, he addressed, in his distinct, clear, persuasive manner, the immense throng in Monument square and the street adjacent, in a speech of about an hour and a half long. The Savannah Republican is in raptures with the speech. It was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

TEXAS AND MR. VAN BUREN.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, writes as follows:

"The late distinguished leader of the Southern Calhoun party, but now an advocate of Mr Van Buren's election, and probably on honest ground enough, has intimated, in good decisive terms, that the expected nominee of the Baltimore Convention *has declared in letters of his own coinage his warm approbation of the Annexation of Texas.* This is no idle fancy, nor intended for mere newspaper paragraph. It is stated and believed as fact. The announcement will not be made at present.—It will be reserved till after the Connecticut election, and will be promulgated in time to reach Virginia previous to her election. Let the Northern and Eastern States heed this statement, and be prepared for its corroboration."

We have no doubt that this statement is true. The Calhoun 'leader' referred to is doubtless Mr. RHETT.

MR. CLAY IN THE SOUTH.—The Macon Telegraph (Loco) speaking disparagingly of Mr. Clay's recent speech in that place, says—

"A National Bank and a *Protective Tariff* formed, of course, a considerable portion of his theme."

Of course, they did sir; but all up this way the journals of your party tell their duped readers that *Mr. Clay talks against Protection at the South*, and they pick out a line or so here and there from what he says to keep the lie in countenance! You have exposed them handsomely.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

WEDNESDAY March 27.

In Senate. After some uninteresting business, the *Tariff* came up, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island. Mr. S. desired before commencing his general remarks, to notice a charge of the Senator from South Carolina, that there had been a foul and flagrant violation of the Compromise Act, in the clause requiring a home valuation. Now as he and his friends had always been ready to abide by the provisions of that Act, he wished the Senator (Mr. McDuffie) to retract this. Mr. McDuffie declined to do so. Mr. S. was sorry for this, because when a similar charge was made by the Senator's friend, (Mr. Calhoun) he had taken pains to prove by the records, that Mr C himself had voted for that clause. Mr. S. then examined Mr. Benton's speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clinton offered a resolution "That the Secretary of War be directed to report a copy of an order or letter sent by the Adjutant General to Lieutenant Braxton Bragg, of the U. S. Army, on or about the 20th March, requiring him to return forthwith to his post, while Lieut. B was in the city of Washington, on an unexpired term of absense; and also to inform the House on what supposition the letter or order was predicated. And that the said Secretary also inform the House whether the said Lieutenant Bragg has been arrested, and if so, upon what charge; and whether the proceedings against him were not induced by the fear or suspicion of the Major General Commanding in Chief, of information said Lieut Bragg was said to be imparting to committees or members of the House; and that the said Secretary inform the House whether the said Lieut. Bragg was not arrested for remaining in Washington after the Adjutant General had been informed by the chairman of the Committee that such was the case.

A motion was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of having immediate action on the resolution. The rules were suspended—ayes 103, nays 43. The previous question was then demanded, and there was a second. The main question was then ordered to be put, and the resolution was adopted—ayes 98, nays 63. A motion was made to reconsider the foregoing vote, which was lost.

ODD FELLOWS.—A bill incorporating an Odd Fellows Society was laid upon the table. A bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge in the District of Columbia, was taken up, and a motion was made to lay the bill on the table, upon which the ayes and nays were ordered. The motion carried, ayes, 132, nays 30.

THE ANNEXATION—KENTUCKY.

The Lexington Inquirer and the Maysville Eagle, two good exponents of the Whig feeling in Kentucky, have expressed themselves in strong terms of hostility to the mad scheme for annexing Texas to the Union. The Inquirer says:

"There can be no doubt that the acquisition of Texas has been a darling scheme of the President, and there can be as little doubt that the wishes of the people would have very little influence upon his mind in regard to any course he might deem it best to pursue, in order to add a few to the small number of his friends.

"It will require the assent of two-thirds of the Senate to make the treaty—if there be such a one—the law of the land. We can't yet believe there is any such majority in favor of the plan. If there are, several of the States are most egregiously misrepresented on this subject in the Senate.

"This scheme consummated, and such an excitement would follow as this nation has not witnessed since the establishment of its independence. Nor would it end as did the Nullification breeze. Not the clarion voice of Henry Clay himself would be heard above the din and tumult which such an event would inevitably produce. But if din and tumult were all, it would be well for the country. Amid all the noise, a still and silent influence, but not the less potent for that, would soon work a result, which no patriot can contemplate without a shudder."

From the New York Tribune.

Anti-Slavery Men! Hear Cassius M. Clay!

The following letter from Cassius M. Clay, to one of the many who have written him for an expression of his views respecting the Presidency, has been transmitted us for publication. We ask all opponents of Slavery to give it that consideration to which the character, ability, and well known, emphatic Anti-Slavery sentiment of the writer entitle it—He has just given a new proof of the sincerity and depth of his conviction by *emancipating all his own Slaves*—thus divesting himself of legally entrenched Rights of Property worth some $40,000. Let the man who has done more, risked more, sacrificed more, for Emancipation than Cassius M. Clay condemn the decision announced in the following noble declaration:

Communicated for the N. Y. Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 20, 1844.

W. J. MCKINNEY, Esq, *Mayor of Dayton Ohio*

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of February 15th last, was in due time received, and I have waited thus long with the intention of not answering it at all: because, as I am a private citizen, not seeking office at the hands of the People, it might seem to place me in the presumptuous attitude of attempting to influence, by mere weight of opinion, the votes of my countrymen in their choice of President: when neither my age, experience, nor fame, warranted the assumption. But since the reception of your letter, I have received many of similar import, from Liberty men and Antislavery Whigs in most of the Northern States, pressing upon me an expression of opinion, in such a manner that I should prove false to that spirit of candor which I proudly cherish as characteristic of the principles which I advocate, did I, through any affectation of humility remain longer silent. You ask me, "Will you, if you live and are able to vote at the approaching Presidential election, vote for Henry Clay for President? If the Third Party, or Liberty men, should have an Electoral Ticket in your State, would you vote that ticket in preference? Were you a citizen of Ohio, which of these tickets would you vote?" The last two questions are such as would require various other suppositions to be made, before I could give a suitable answer in justice to myself and all the parties concerned, which would be too voluminous for the space of a single letter; and, for all practical purposes, they will be sufficiently answered in my reply to the first question: that, *It is my most decided determination "to vote for HENRY CLAY for President."* Men never have and never will, in all cases, think alike: all Government is necessarily a sacrifice, to some extent, of individual will: that is the best Government to each individual which fosters or allows the most of what that individual believes to be conducive to his best interests. The question then is not, 'Can I find some man to vote for among seventeen millions, who thinks in all respects as myself?' but, 'Who is the man, all things present and remote considered, that will most probably be able by success to give effectuation to those great measures which I deem conducive to my welfare, and the welfare of my whole country?' This question every voter in the Republic must determine for himself; For myself, after looking calmly upon all the surrounding circumstances, Conscience, Patriotism, and (if others prefer the term) enlightened self-interest, constrain me to vote for Henry Clay. The Tariff, the Currency, the Lands, Economy, Executive and Ministerial Responsibility, and many other interests, all depend, in my humble judgment, on Mr. Clay's election for beneficial determination. And if he is elected, the decision of 1840 passed by the People, will be confirmed, and the policy of the Country settled. Then, and (such is the anarchy of the public mind) not till then, shall we have time to look about us, and project that other great reform, the reduction of the American Slavery to its constitutional limits, and to concentrate the united condemnation of the civilized world to its final and utter extinction.

Mr. Clay is indeed a Slave-holder—I wish he were not. Yet it does not become *me*, who have so lately ceased to be a Slave-holder myself, to condemn *him*. It is not my province to defend Mr. Clay; this he is abundantly able to do himself. It remains with posterity to determine how much shall be due him for the glorious impulse his fervent spirit has given to Liberty throughout the world; and with them also to say, how much shall be substracted from this appreciation, for his having only failed to do all that could be done in this holy cause. Cyrus, Themistocles, Plato, Cato, Aristides, Demosthenes, Cincinnatus and Cicero sacrificed to base heathen gods; yet no man, because they knew not the true God, will say that they were not religious, great, good, and patriotic men. T. B. Macauly, one of the most acute and enlightened men of this or any era, in his review of the life of Francis Bacon, justly says:

"We should think it unjust to call St. Louis a wicked man because, in an age in which toleration was generally regarded as a sin, he persecuted heretics. We should think it unjust to call Cowper's friend, John Newton, a hypocrite and a monster, because, at a time when the Slave-trade was commonly considered, by the most respectable people, as an innocent and beneficial traffic, he went, largely provided with hymn books and handcuffs, on a Guinea voyage. An immoral action being in a particular society generally considered as innocent, is a good plea for an individual who, being one of that society, and having adopted the notions which prevail among his neighbor, commits that action."

I cannot, then, because Mr. Clay is a Slaveholder, in a community where the whole Christian Church of all denominations—the only professed teachers of morals among the people—are also Slaveholders, proscribe him, for that single thing of difference between us.

In saying thus much in justification of my course in voting for Mr. Clay, I should be false to my own reputation, ungrateful to that large portion of Antislavery men who have sympathized with me in my feeble efforts in the cause of Universal Liberty, and recreant to that glorious cause itself, if I did not avow my belief that the time is near at hand when public sentiment will not, ought not, and cannot hold the Slaveholder guiltless—Yes, I will go farther, and declare, in the name of the Christian Religion and our Republican Institutions, basked professedly on the principle of 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' that no man, after the next Presidential election, when so much light shall have been shed upon this subject, should be deemed fit to rule over a Republican Christian People, who shall violate by holding Slaves, the only two principles upon which either Christianity or Republicanism can stand the test of philosophical scrutiny for a single moment.

In conclusion, in refutation of the slanders of the Washington Globe, which are ever harmless where that print is known, in justice to Mr. Clay, and in vindication of my own self-respect, you will allow me to say, that my opinions and my action upon the subject of Slavery are all my own; that however much I may esteem Mr. Clay as a man, a Statesman, and a friend—though I may regard him as one of the most frank, noble, practical, wise, eloquent and patriotic of those who, in this or any other age, have assumed to govern a great nation, the Editor of the Globe but makes exhibition of his own ignoble spirit, when he insinuates that Henry Clay would play a double part to deceive the American People, by dictating to me, or that I, humble as I may be in the estimation of my country, would be used by him, or any other man, or set of men, for any dishonorable purpose, or be treated with upon any other terms than those of absolute equality.

Trusting that your wishes, as well as the purposes of those persons who have done me the honor to address me by letter upon this subject, will be best subserved by making this answer public, I send it at once to the press.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

P. S. Reform, in Jeremy Bentham's day, was termed "innovation;" this owl-faced age has improved in this respect—now "fanaticism" is the word—a strong word—yet when will Americans learn it! there is a still stronger word than this—"*Truth*." If there be really in all this wide Union, a single man of the M'Duffie school, of good sense, cool, calculating, quick in the discernment of the "pith o' things," and above all no "enthusiast," let him read Thomas Carlyle's "*Sphinx*" in the "Past and Present," and then tell us whether there be a "Sphinx" also in America; and solve us the riddle! The description covers four pages—will not "the land of tracts" look to it?

C. M. C.

DENTAL NOTICE AND REMOVAL.

DR. WM. M. WRIGHT, DENTIST, has removed his office and residence in Fourth, a few doors above Wood street, north side.

From Dr. Wright's long experience in the SURGICAL and MECHANICAL departments of Dentistry, he feels confident that all operations performed by him will give entire satisfaction.

mar 30.—d3t&w2t

NEW LEATHER STORE,

No. 101 WOOD STREET,
Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocoo, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

ADJOURNED ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th April inst, at 12 o'clock, one Farm or tract of land, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about six miles from Pittsburgh, on which James McDowel now resides, adjoining lands of George Quail, David Reel and others, containing about 200 acres, about 100 acres cleared, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House and other buildings, a good Orchard, &c.; subject to a lease for one year to said McDowel.

And on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, one lot on Smithfield street in the City of Pittsburgh, about 40 feet North of Virgin alley, 20 feet in front on Smithfield street, and 60 feet back to Carpenter's alley, on which are erected a small Brick house, two stories high, and other buildings; subject to an annual ground of $32, and also subject to a lease for one year to George Bailey.

Also, one lot situate on Robinson street in the City of Allegheny, adjoining lots of Owen McAlmeel and others, 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 8 inches, including an alley 4 feet 8 inches wide, laid out by Dr Samuel Speer in the rear of said lot.

Also, three lots in Allegheny city, being lots No. 2, 3, 254 and 255, in the plan of lots laid out by G. E. Warner and Jacob Painter, containing in front on Main street 72 feet, or 24 feet each, extending back to Carpenter's alley; subject to the balance of purchase money due to Warner & Painter.

The terms of sale, one third in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments, with interest. J. H. KERR, Administrator

SARAH A. REED, Administratrix

Of the estate of Rev. Joseph Reed, deceased.

April 2, 1844—w3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Administrators of FOSTER GRAHAM, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry on the premises at the corner of Beaver st. and North Alley in said city, on MONDAY, the 22d day of April inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. of that day, all the following described real estate, the property of the said Foster Graham, deceased, viz:

All that part or parcel of the lots numbered one hundred and twenty one and one hundred twenty-two in the general plan of the borough (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning at the north-east corner of North alley and Beaver street, thence northwardly along Beaver street one hundred and twenty feet to the corner of lot No. 122 in the same plan, thence by the line of the said lot No. 123, eastwardly one hundred and sixty feet or thereabouts, thence southwardly by a line parallel with Beaver street, one hundred and twenty feet to North alley, and one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning; having thereon erected one large double three story brick and two double two story frame dwelling houses.

Also, all that part or parcel of the lot numbered one hundred and twenty eight, in the general plan of the said borough (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of North alley and Beaver street; thence northwardly along Beaver street sixty feet to the corner of lot No. 127 in the same plan; thence by the line of the said lot No. 127 westwardly one hundred and ten feet to a twenty feet alley; thence southwardly along the line of the said alley sixty feet to North alley; and thence eastwardly by the line of North alley one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning, and having two frame carpenter shops thereon erected.

Also, all that other part or parcel of the said last mentioned lot No. 128, in the plan of the said borough, (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the north-west corner of North alley and Webster street; thence northwardly along Webster street, twenty feet; thence eastwardly by a line at right angles with Webster street and parallel with North Alley, one hundred and ten feet to a twenty feet alley; thence southwardly by a line of the said alley twenty feet to North alley; and thence by the line of North alley westwardly one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

Also, all that lot or parcel of ground situate in the town (now borough) of Manchester, composing the northwardly half part of the lot numbered fifty-nine, and the whole of the lot numbered sixty in the plan of the said town and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the eastwardly side of Perry street at the distance of one hundred and ninety feet northwardly from the corner of Sampson street, thence by the line of Perry street northwardly 72 feet to the line of lot No. 61 in the same plan, thence by the line of the said lot No. 61 eastwardly 100 feet to Laurel alley, thence by the line of the said alley southwardly seventy two feet, and thence westwardly by a line at right angles with the said alley and parallel with Sampson st., one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

☞ The terms will be made known at the sale.

JOHN SAMPSON,
JAMES KERR,
ROBT. H. DAVIS,
Administrators

April 1, 1844—d1tw3t.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally; that they are are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26.—d1t&w3mos.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, at this office every description of Printing Materials, including type, cases, leads, rules, sticks, galleys, &c. Among them is a first-rate DOUBLE MEDIUM WASHINGTON PRESS, with the rolling apparatus affixed.—Also, Long Primer, Brevier and Minion type. We can fit out one or two printing offices complete. The materials are second hand, but in good order, and will be sold low for cash, or approved acceptances.

March 5.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAINES, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated to

J. W. DEHARPERT,
JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.,
Executors.

West Elizabeth, March 27.

march 29—w6t.

THE EDGEWORTH LADIES' SEMINARY,

SEWICKLEY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Formerly at Baddocks-Fields.

AGREEABLY to usage, it is respectfully announced that the summer half year's session will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in May next.

The Principal takes occasion to say, that in the effects of the revulsion in trade which has been felt all over the country, the "Edgeworth" has been a participant, and, comparatively, a pause in its doings has been the consequence.

But in order to turn this partial cessation to the best account, the opportunity it afforded has been employed to introduce whatever of change and improvement has been deemed calculated to render this Seminary additionally acceptable to its friends, and advantageous to pupils. Of these, particular attention is requested to the fact, that it has been determined to keep down the catalogue of pupils to such a number as shall not require to be placed under secondary and irresponsible teachers, but be fully within the scope of the utmost care and attention of the principals.

THE TERMS, it is believed, are as low as those of any similar institution; and, it may be added, that long experience has brought the conviction, that they cannot be made lower consistently with the continuance of those advantages and comforts to which the young ladies of the Edgeworth have been accustomed.

Those who have hitherto been pleased to take an interest in this Seminary, may rest assured, that those principles and efforts, which have heretofore met their approval, shall not in the future be changed nor relaxed.

Other particulars obtained on application to Mrs. J. M. FLOWER, whose labors in the Edgeworth at its establishment in 1827, and afterwards for so many years, are well known; or on application to the Rev. D. E. NEVIN, President of the Board of Trustees; or to J. OLVER, Principal.

SEWICKLEY, Allegheny Co. Pa.—Mar. 26—w3t.

AN ACROSTIC.

Wake—wake to your interest, my friends, at our call,
In our store we have articles suited to all;
Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, just step in and see,
Let us show you that none can sell cheaper than we.
In our large stock of Shoes we have coarse and we've fine,
And a thousand more articles, all in our line,
Made as firmly and neatly as any can be—
To convince you of this, come walk in and see;
And our friends of the *country* we're happy to please,
Let them call on us then, and we'll fit them with ease;
Boots and Shoes, large or small, we have plenty to show,
Reduced for the cash, to a price that is low.
Every lady that values a neat looking foot,
Every one to her taste, we are certain to suit;
So call in, my friends, and examine our store;
Such a lot of cheap Shoes, you have not seen before.
Here, in weather unpleasant, in cold, or in storm,
Overshoes we have plenty, to keep your feet warm.
Every kind.—every size,—why you never have thought
Such a lot of cheap articles, here could be bought.
TRUNKS, too, we will sell you, whenever you call,
Or if they don't suit—charge you nothing at all.
Remember in MARKET STREET, SEVENTY-THREE,
Ever ready to serve you is WILLIAM ALBREE.

(South-west cor. of the Diamond.) m23—d1&w3m

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Shrubbery, Evergreens, Grapes, Vines, &c

JAMES WARDROP & Co., Nurserymen and Florists, Manchester, offer for sale a large lot of Ornamental Plants, Shrubbery, Flower Roots, &c., viz: large Shade Trees, suitable for planting on the streets, and Grape Vines, Peach and Apple Trees, English Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, running Roses and Vines for covering arbors; Dahlias of the finest varieties; also, a superior assortment of Flower Seeds, imported from the best sources in England. All orders sent to them, or left with Bakewell & Pears, Wood street, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch.

March 12—d1w&w4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT TAYLOR, deceased, late of Fayette township, will please present their accounts to the subscriber at Noblestown, where all persons indebted to the estate, will please make payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Executor.

March 25—w6t*

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—An Election for 1 President, 5 Managers and 1 Treasurer, for the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Gen. William Callahan, in the Borough of Canonsburgh, on the 2d Monday, being the 8th day of April next. JOHN L. GOW, Pres't.

March 25.—d1tw2t. [Washington Repo ter $1.00.]

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

ABOUT 3 years since my little daughter was attacked with measles, and was under the care of a physician for a long time, and although the measles had left the child, yet she appeared to get no better, but rather grew worse, until the physician gave up the case as hopeless. She lay apparently at the point of death for 15 days; we then gave her a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, though we had very little hope of benefiting her with anything. It operated in a short time, and brought away about 60 worms from five to ten inches long. She immediately began to improve, and in a short time recovered her usual health. WM. ROTCHFIELD,

January 4, 1844. Pitt township.

Last fall I gave a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to one of my boys about 5 years old, and it took away 140 large worms. WM. WALKER,

March 2, 1844. Plum tp., Allegheny county.

Prepared and sold by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

March 12.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

Water Power to lease or sell.

THE subscribers are now prepared to let permanent leases or sale of their Water Power situated at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on Buck creek, one of the most durable streams in the west, and not subject to the ordinary stoppage of water on canals, with 21 feet fall and water sufficient to run 18 pair of 4½ feet burrs in the driest season, and 25 at a medium stage of the creek. The site is a very pleasant one and will be let for manufacturing purposes on advantageous terms. There are annually purchased here for the eastern markets not less than 120,000 lbs of wool. The Lake Erie and the Little Miami Railroads make this place a point; and it is connected with all the principal towns of the west by good turnpike roads. Springfield is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant towns in the west, with good society.

March 9—d6&w4t* S. & J. BARNETT.

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN BAKEWELL Esq. dec'd, to make payment of the same; and all persons having any claims on the said estate will present them for settlement to the subscribers

THOS. BAKEWELL,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
WM. EICHBAUM,
JOHN P. PEARS,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Executors.

feb 26 w6tq

B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient.

A VEGETABLE LINIMENT for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, and all other complaints that require the external application of stimulants. It is equally efficacious in many diseases of Horses and Cattle, such as Sprains, Bruises, Ringbone, Spavin, &c.

Having made use of two bottles of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, I am almost cured of the Rheumatism, with which I have been severely afflicted for four years, and for the last six months have not been able to leave my room. I have had three doctors, and have tried their medicine, but found no relief until I got your Rubefacient.

H. S. WARNER.

Allegheny City, Feb. 12, 1844.

The lady who brought the above certificate, states that she called on Miss Warner, last Christmas, and found her confined to her bed with the Rheumatism, and perfectly helpless—being unable to turn in her bed to feed herself, or even to lift her hand to her head. Her hands were contracted and distorted, and her joints considerably enlarged by the violence of the inflammation. She advised her to use the Rubefacient, but she said that she was then under the care of a physician, and she wished to give his remedies a fair trial; but if no relief was obtained she would then try it. She continued to use the prescriptions of her attending physician until near the middle of January, when her friends purchased a bottle of the Rubefacient, the very first application of which produced a copious perspiration, and greatly mitigated the pain. The relief was so great and so immediate, that she was encouraged to persevere in its use, and by the time the first bottle was used, she was able to leave her room and walk about the house, which she had not been able to do before for six months. She has continued to improve ever since, and the certificate she now sends is in her own hand-writing. Though not entirely cured, yet she feels greatly encouraged by the almost certain prospect she has of being speedily and entirely relieved from her protracted and agonizing pains.

This may certify that I was attacked last winter with the Rheumatism in my left knee, and also in my right wrist. My hand was contracted with the pain and was useless for about four weeks. I used a variety of remedies without receiving the least benefit, until about a week since, when I got a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, four applications of which entirely cured my knee, and six or seven cured my wrist, so that I now have the use of my hand as well as ever.

SIMON DRUM.

Allegheny city, March 9th, 1844.

Prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO, Druggists, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

March 23.

PARENTS, ATTENTION!

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WORMS—WORMS—WORMS!!! All the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir:—One *teaspoonful* of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 9 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms in about 4 hours from the time of taking the dose.

BENJAMIN LYTLE.

Union tp., Washington co., Pa.

Mr. N. P. Jacobs—Dear Sir:—I have a family of 5 children, who have been troubled with sickness accompanied by violent retching, vomiting, &c. for, more than a year past, which I finally attributed to Worms, and have in consequence administered to them various kinds of medicine at different times, but with no salutary effect. A few days since, however, being at your store, I purchased at your recommendation a bottle of Sellers' Vermifuge, the operation of which, on giving it to my children, has been attended with the most beneficial results. I gave a dose to one, a boy of 3 years old, in 2 hours he passed 56 Worms, all as large, if no larger than a pipe stem. A dose given to a boy 2 years